The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Foreign Trade Missions and Extrality Abolition

The Matter of Closing the Dog-Race-Gambling Joints!

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Christianity

By Y. Y. Lee

Are Shanghai Editors Suffering from an "Extrality Complex"?

By. T. T. Lee

The First Move to Readjust the Loans

Sino-Russian Affairs at the Fourth Plenary Session; Market Spoiled for Chinese War Pictures; Aftermath of the War in Central China, by C. T. Liang; The "Medium"—New Chinese Social Center, by Paul K. Whang; Protecting the Morals of the Formosans, by Edgar Snow; Extension of Kuomintang Influence Into Manchuria; Results of Fourth Plenary Session; Nationalism and Imperialism in Asia, by C. A. Pao; The Recent Industrial-Commercial Conference, by C. Y. W. Meng; Actions of the Fourth Plenary Session at Nanking; In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1930 VOLUME 54, NUMBER 12

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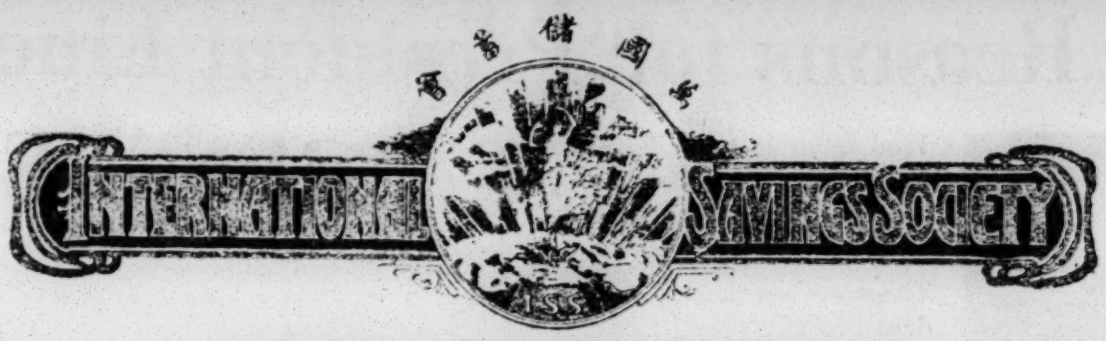

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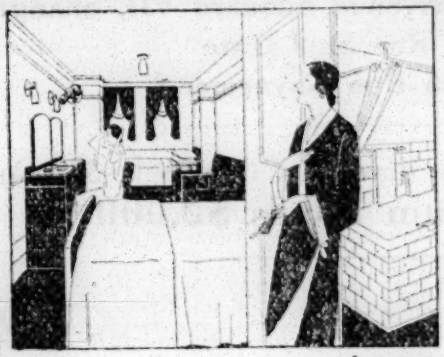

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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NOTICE

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE MARKET SPOILED FOR CHINA WAR PICTURES!

FOR several years a group of enterprising young men in Shanghai, most of them newspapermen, have been able to earn a little extra money by selling Chinese war pictures to newspapers and picture agencies in America and Europe. But the market for pictures depicting Chinese civil warfare has been spoiled by overproduction somewhat like the wheat and silver markets. It hasn't happened all at once; the market has been falling off gradually for a considerable period, but China's last civil-war, the struggle between the Government forces and the so-called Northern rebel coalition, was a comp'ete flop from a picture standpoint. Early last July a number of American and British correspondents visited the front in Honan and of course they were armed with the usual battery of cameras. Pictures were snapped by the dozens and upon the return of the correspondents to Shanghai the prints were hurriedly developed and rushed away on the earliest available steamers and trains for American and European newspaper offices. But the pictures didn't sell. As a matter of fact only one American newspaper made a feature of the pictures in one of its Sunday issues. The other newspaper offices turned them down. Recently the representative in Shanghai for a London picture agency received a letter from his home office reading as follows: "For some time now the papers, more especially the picture-side of the papers, have not published any Chinese war pictures. Chinese wars have been going on so long now that some of the art editors make fun of it when the pictures from China are submitted to them. Unless something very unusual or big happens I am afraid we shall not be able to make very much more use of Chinese war pictures." This statement by the manager of a picture agency in London is significant of the general feeling that prevails abroad regarding Chinese warfare. Newspapers, which depend upon the public taste for their sales, naturally are quick to sense a change in the public's news appetite. Chinese war pictures, "unless something big or unusual" occurs, are no longer news; hence the papers will not purchase them. This indicates a significant change in public opinion abroad upon which many interpretations may be placed, but the most logical interpretation is that the outside world is more or less "fed-up" on news regarding warfare in China and has turned to something else more interesting. The writer of this paragraph

remembers an occasion a few years ago when one small picture of a Chinese army marching to war was sold to a British newspaper for nearly £20 or G. $100. When the Nationalist armies marched into the Yangtsze Valley in 1927, pictures of the expedition were in great demand. All correspondents received cabled orders to "rush pictures," and it was not uncommon for newspapers in the United States to use airplanes for speedy transportation of the pictures from the Pacific coast to New York. But as one correspondent friend of ours recently remarked, "China's wars are no longer news—China will have to originate something new to get back on the front page." Aside from the waning interest abroad in warfare in China, there has been an added reason for the decline of the picture market due to what is popularly known as picture fakery. Last summer the late Putnam Weale sold the *London Illustrated News* a set of pictures of the Manchurian troops taken during a campaign in 1924 and labeled them as representing Feng's troops in the fighting in Honan last summer. In 1927 an American news-photographer rented a Chinese movie-studio in Shanghai and made a number of pictures depicting boycott and revolutionary scenes in China. These "stunts" naturally have had their effect in destroying the legitimate picture market for everybody. Chinese ministers and consuls abroad as well as the Chinese students in foreign lands will not waste any tears over the passing of the market for Chinese military pictures. Long they have protested at the grotesque use which many Western editors made of pictures showing Chinese soldiers going to battle with umbrellas, or of Chinese armies taking time off between battles for tea, and so on!

SINO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS AT THE FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

THE PRESENCE of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of military and political affairs in Manchuria, at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuominting Central Executive Committee at Nanking has provided opportunity for the most thorough discussion of Sino-Soviet affairs that has taken place in China in recent years. There has, of course, been no official report of the discussions or decisions arrived at, but reports regarding conversations on the subject participated in by the Manchurian leader and officials of the National Government indicate the early adoption of policies likely to have far-reaching effects in the relations of the two countries. The most important phase of the matter of Sino-Soviet relations naturally concerns the problem of Chinese military defense in the border districts and in this connection it is reported that China will take advantage of the lessons learned through bitter experience in the Sino-Russian war in North Manchuria last year. In brief, China intends to make fullest preparations against further invasions of her territory by the Red troops of the Moscow Government, and in future will not place undue dependence upon any possible Soviet observance of the Kellogg Pact.

Aside from the adoption of plans for military defense against Soviet armed aggression, the Kuomintang Congress will also reach a definite decision in regard to the matter of diplomatic policy in respect to the Sino-Soviet negotiations which are still hanging fire in Moscow. An indication that Russia senses the possibility of a clearer demarcation of Chinese policy was provided in a dispatch from Moscow on Nov. 11 wherein Karakhan, chief of the Soviet delegation was quoted as expressing himself as fully satisfied with the steps which China had taken in respect to the Habarovsk Protocol. Karakhan stated that China "had fulfilled the obligations undertaken in the Habarovsk Protocol in respect to the suppression of so-called White Guard activities, hence was willing for the conference in Moscow to resume its sittings." This statement by Karakhan thus explains the motive behind the recent activities of the Chinese police in Harbin in conducting raids on the offices of Russian emigree organizations and the homes of certain leaders among the Russian whites in that city. However, Karakhan did not tell the whole story, for according to a dispatch from Moscow which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on Oct. 20 the Mukden Government definitely notified Moscow that China had no intention of discharging White Russians from the Chinese Eastern Railway in accordance with Russia's wishes. In effect Mukden apparently told Moscow that the White Russians employed on the C. E. R. were merely interested in earning a living and there were no grounds for the Soviet suspicion that they were intriguing for the overthrow of the Russian government.

That all is not proceeding smoothly between the Chinese and Soviet delegates in Moscow, was further indicated in a dispatch from Nanking by *Reuter* on Nov. 19 which stated that Mo Teh-hui, head of the Chinese delegation at Moscow had taken strong exception to a statement by Karakhan that the Chinese delegate "had agreed to the maintenance of the *present* status quo on the Chinese Eastern Railway." Mr. Mo declared that Karakhan had deliberately misquoted the Chinese delegate who had declared China's willingness "to preserve the status quo in accordance with the Mukden and Peiping agreements of 1924." Mr. Mo claimed that Karakhan had made unauthorized use of a misrepresentation of the Chinese delegate's statement for publicity purposes, hence he entered a vigorous protest against Karakhan's action. Mr. Ho stated that China had always been desirous of promoting friendship with Russia and hoped that the sessions of the Moscow eonference on the question of the administration of the C. E. R. would shortly be resumed.

Moscow's uneasiness regarding the so-called White Russian intrigue on Chinese soil was indicated in an amusing incident which occurred at Shanghai last week. The first that newspaper readers in the International Settlement knew of the incident was on Nov. 14 when the local newspapers published a dispatch from Moscow dated the previous day which told of the finding of a bomb allegedly on Nov. 11 outside the premises of the Soviet state firm, Centrosojus, located on Canton Road near the Shanghai Bund. According to a report of the local Settlement police the bomb was of harmless variety and was accompanied by an anonymous letter, written apparently by some employe who had been discharged from the firm. A highly exaggerated account of the incident must have been telegraphed to Moscow because all of the official newspapers in that city published long articles with

the usual attacks on the Chinese authorities for not providing proper protection to Soviet interests on Chinese soil. The Soviet authorities, of course, are fully aware of the fact that the Chinese authorities have no police power in the Shanghai International Settlement, but this didn't prevent Moscow officialdom from launching violent attacks on the Chinese National Authorities for not suppressing "White" activities. While the police of the International Settlement have not as yet been able to unravel the mystery regarding the bomb, it is reported that suspicion exists that the inocuous bomb and anonymous letter may have been "planted" on the doorstep of Centrosojus by someone connected with the organization itself for propaganda purposes in connection with the Moscow conference.

A further indication of China's moves in the direction of strengthening her position in respect to Soviet intrigue and aggression in North Manchuria was provided in a dispatch from Harbin on Nov. 10 stating that the Mukden authorities had called a conference of Mongolian princes to meet in Harbin for the purpose of discussing political and economic questions in the so-called Barga District of Heilungkiang province The conference is understood to be an extenstion of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Conference held in Nanking early this year wherein it was decided to grant a large degree of autonomy to the Mongols under Chinese guidance. The purpose of this move is to counteract Soviet intrigue among the Mongols which has been active for many years but which reached its culmination last year during the Sino-Soviet conflict when the Soviet authorities attempted to set up a Soviet-supported Mongolian state on Chinese soil. This occurred when the Soviet Red army was in occupation of the Chinese town of Hailar, metropolis of the Barga District, but the Mongol state promptly collapsed when the Red Russian troops were withdrawn as a result of President Hoover's move to appoint an international commission under the provisions of the Kellogg Pact, for the purpose of investigating Soviet military aggression on Chinese soil.

THE FIRST MOVE TO READJUST CHINA'S FOREIGN LOANS

AN informal conference was held in Nanking on Nov. 15 between representatives of the Chinese Government and foreign creditors for the purpose of discussing methods of readjusting China's foreign and domestic obligations which are in arrears. Following the conference a spokesman of the Government stated that China is desirous of reaching a settlement that is fair both to China and to creditors and that it was hoped that the negotiations would lead to an early settlement of all duly contracted obligations. It was also stated that any settlement of the question arrived at must be submitted to the National Government for ratification before becoming effective. According to the report issued through the semi-official *Kuo Min* news agency the foreign creditors represented at the preliminary conference included the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. The Chinese Government was represented by the so-called Commission for the Readjustment of Foreign and Domestic Loans, the personnel of which included the following, Wang Chung-hui (chairman), President of the Judicial Yuan; T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor; Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian Political Council. A number of leading Chinese bankers were also present at the meeting. As a preliminary move it was reported the Government had decided to set aside the sum of $5,000,000 (silver) annually for interest payment on defaulted foreign obligations, said sum to be apportioned among the creditors of some nine foreign nations.

The Government also issued a statement giving an approximation of the total of China's foreign and domestic obligations, the outstanding foreign debts being placed at $1,200,000,000 and the domestic debts at $800,000,000, the sums representing Chinese silver currency. Converted into American gold dollars at present rates of exchange, the foreign debt stands at approximately G.$400,000,000 and the domestic debt at G.$260,000,000, or a total of somewhat more than G.$600,000,000 for both foreign and domestic obligations. What China plans to do in regard to this debt was not stated, but based upon what has occurred in other countries, the obvious assumption is that China will attempt to have these debts refunded into new long-term obligations. If this can be done it will have the natural effect of restoring the Government's credit and thus pave the way for new financing. Various refunding agreements which have been entered into between creditors and debtors in the United States, Europe and Mexico in recent years naturally provide precedents for a settlement of similar problems in respect to China and her creditors. The following account of the adjustment of Mexico's defaulted debt problem is reprinted from the issue of *The Review* for August 2,

> "There have been so many points of similarity in the Mexican and Chinese revolutions that it should be a matter of considerable interest to the Chinese that Mexico, after about twenty years of domestic and international complications, has finally succeeded in adjusting her defaulted debt problem. The exact terms of the debt settlement were not clear from the brief *Reuter* report which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on July 27 but the report stated that Mexico's total debt of G. $513,000,000 had been scaled down and refunded into G.$492,000,000 five percent bonds. Also, it was stated that the defaulted interest charge amounting to G.$200,000,000 had been substantially reduced. The Mexican Government's direct debt had been cut to G.$267,000,000 and will be guaranteed by a lien on the Customs revenues. The Mexican state railways, long insolvent, are to be reorganized and hypothecated to cover the railway debt, which has been cut to G.$225,000,000. The new bond issues (apparently covering both direct Government debt and railway debt) will run for a period of 45 years. The agreement was signed by Dr. Decca, Mexican Minister of Finance and T. W. Lamont (Morgan and Company), who has served as the chairman of the International Committee of Bankers."

FOREIGN TRADE MISSIONS AND EXTRALITY ABOLITION

A DELEGATION of leading Canadian businessmen, bankers, industrialists and newspapermen arrived in Shanghai this week for the purpose of making an investigation of conditions in China with the object of improving the trade relations between China and Canada. Before the end of the month another important delegation of British industrialists will arrive in China on a similar mission from the standpoint of China and Great Britain. Several months ago a German trade mission completed a survey of China with a like object in view, from the standpoint of the trade relations of China and Germany . And for several months a Committee appointed at the last session of Congress has been conducting hearings with businessmen and bankers in various parts of the United States with the object of discovering how to improve trade between China and the United States. While the American congressional committee did not visit China, its investigations are likely to be far-reaching due to its bearing on the silver problem and possible future American financing in this part of the world. American industrialists, particularly those interested in the production of silver, have finally discovered that in order to improve Sino-American trade they must help China to improve her purchasing capacity.

The concentration of all this high-powered attention upon China has had a most natural psychological reaction in this country, a reaction well typified in the cartoon reproduced on this page from a newspaper in South China. Chinese businessmen, government officials, bankers, and industrialists have been made to realize that the West needs China trade—that a revival of China's purchasing power is highly necessary if the world is to recover its prosperity. And the Chinese being good bargainers, will not let the opportunity slip to impress their demands upon these trade delegations in respect to an early adjustment of the diplomatic as well as the financial situation. In other words, China will press for the best possible terms for an adjustment of the exterritorial deadlock as well as the defaulted debt problem. A realization of this situation on both sides should assist materially in an equitable settlement of both problems. So long as China occupied the position of a semi-colonial dependency of the Powers, it didn't make much difference how the Chinese people felt on these questions, but now that the country is in process of being politically unified and has gained a large measure of political independence from the standpoint of its relations with the Powers, it makes all the difference in the world how the Chinese people feel in respect to their international relations. The question now narrows down to a matter of give and take. Previously Western nations were in a position where they could give or withold as they wished. Some foreigners may think that since they hold the money-bags they are still in a dominant position, but while China is in a position where she must have help, the Chinese at the same time realize that their country now constitutes an important cog in the wheel of prosperity and before the machinery can operate smoothly again, the Chinese cog must be oiled—oiled in two ways—financially and diplomatically.

Principal interest naturally centers on the question of exterritoriality due to the fact that the last Sino-foreign treaties bearing on this question will expire in three or four years. Both Great Britain and the United States have now submitted to China certain proposals for a gradual relinquishment of the consular court system over a period of five years, but according to reports from Nanking the National Government has found these proposals unacceptable. Just what these proposals are has never been disclosed, but whether China will accept them in full, or in modified form, naturally will depend on what the Powers have to offer China as an inducement. The matter of refunding the foreign debts also has an indirect connection with this subject due to the bearing of extrality abolition upon the question of stability for foreign investments. China wants and must have foreign financial help, but obviously no foreign banker will invest money in China's industries unless China is in a position to guarantee stability of conditions sufficently to provide repayment of interest and principal. In other words the danger of confiscation or illegal tax extortion at the hands of irresponsible generals must be eliminated. This constitutes China's

CHINA TRUTH CARTOON

FAIR ONE, I ADORE YOU!

chief domestic problem. As for the foreigners, their problem consists largely in working out some form of cooperation that will be acceptable to the Chinese Government and people, because the ultimate object of it all is to make China a pleased and satisfied customer for the manufactured articles which the West must sell in China in order to recover world prosperity!

Extension of Kuomintang Influence into Manchuria—Results of Fourth Plenary Session

WHILE numerous resolutions of domestic and international import were passed at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee one of the most important from the standpoint of China's relations to the domestic and external political problems of the Northeastern provinces was that adopted at the meeting on Monday, Nov. 17 when Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was officially made a member of the Party and authorized to extend the activities of the Kuomintang into Manchuria. According to the resolution Marshal Chang was authorized to issue certificates of Kuomintang Party membership to military and civil political officials in Manchuria who have rendered meritorious services to the Party and State.

Although the Kuomintang has always had a considerable membership in the four Northeastern provinces, Fengtien, Kirin, Jehol and Heilungkiang, the opposition of reactionary political and military officials in that area has prevented the open functioning of the organization as in other parts of the country. The action of the Fourth Plenary Session in making Marshal Chang a member of the organization and in effect making him the official head of the Kuomintang in Manchuria is therefore regarded in Chinese political circles as a matter of extreme importance from the standpoint of the future amalgamation of the Northeastern provinces into the central political administration which controls the rest of the country. Although Marshal Chang has not yet been made a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which organization controls the National Government, and while the attitude of the elder military and political elements in Manchuria has not yet been determined, the recent action at Nanking is generally regarded as the first important step toward the ultimate breaking down of the semi-independent political status of Manchuria which has existed for several years.

While the final manifesto summarizing the actions of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, which closed its meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 18, was not available for this week's issue of *The Review*, sufficient has has appeared in the Chinese newspapers to bear out the previous forecasts that it probably was the most important meeting of the Committee which has been held since the Party became the dominant political influence in the country. The most important action of the meeting was the decision to hold the so-called People's National Assembly on May 5 of next year for the purpose of adopting a preliminary constitution and making preparations for the enactment of a permanent constitution for the country, thus definitely ending the period of Political Tutelage. Wang Ching-wei, outstanding leader of the Left Wing in the Party, who participated in the new defunct rebel government in Peiping and in consequence has been excommunicated by the Nanking group, declared in the course of an interview which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on Nov. 18 that Nanking had accepted the three main objects for which he (Wang) had been contending—namely, the People's participation in the Government, the calling of the People's convention and the convening of the Party Congress. However, the Left Wing leader still fears, according to his interview which was broadcasted from Tientsin, that there may be a manipulation of both the People's Convention and the National Party Congress, "thus serving the dual purpose of giving added power to the Nanking Government and of really defeating the enemies of the Government." Wang's interview ended with the following warning.

> "If the Opposition to the Government is persistently ignored and persecuted, it will have no alternative but to resort to armed resistance. Government by persecution or government by persuasion is all the difference between despotism and democracy, and on the realisation of the democratic ideal depends the issue between war and peace in China. I sincerely hope that these observations will be seriously considered by all who have the welfare of the Chinese people at heart."

The Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, with the largest attendance in the history of the organization and with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang present as an observer, opened on Nov. 12. Some sixty proposals were on the agenda prepared by the secretariat, the proposals ranging all the way from purely domestic party political affairs to international political policy. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a statement at the opening session appealed for a revival of the zeal and energy which members of the Kuomintang had displayed in the early days of the revolutionary movement. He urged the rectification of past blunders and appealed for the cultivation of a spirit of selflessness on the part of the personnel. He expressed his conviction that permanent unification of the country had been assured by the successful conclusion of the recent punitive expedition against the Northern rebel factions but stated that the conclusion of military activities had brought the Government face to face with new obstacles and difficulties which would require statesmanship of a high order to surmount. He appealed particularly for law enforcement and discipline and the incorporation of competent men in official service and demanded that Party members discard their present policy of lethargy and inactivity.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, whose dramatic arrival at Nanking coincided with the opening of the meeting, immediately declared his intention of "not remaining behind others in loving and serving my country....I am under constant apprehension lest I should fail in fulfilling the heavy responsibilities which the Party and State have entrusted to me....I will follow President Chiang and all Party comrades in doing my duty to the

country....I will faithfully obey the orders and wishes of the Central authorities in defending the borders of the country...."

Since it obviously was impossible for the meeting to give detailed consideration to all of the proposals which had been submitted, most matters of a minor nature were referred to sub-committees for study with instructions to make recommendations back to the meeting. Among the matters of international political interest was a decision to set aside tracts of land in Nanking for the construction of legation buildings by the foreign Powers. This resolution, which was introduced by Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, declared that the Powers had constantly offered as a pretext against the removal of their legations to Nanking, the lack of suitable buildings for the construction of legation premises. The Government, therefore, decided to remove this pretext by definitely setting aside tracts of land for the construction of legation premises. The Government also stated its intention of converting the old Legation Quarter in Peiping into Chinese school premises as soon as the foreign ministers had removed from the former capital.

One of the most revolutionary proposals at the meeting was that offered by several leading members for abolishing the present provincial boundaries and the subidivision of the country into smaller administrative districts, approximately seventy in number, the general purpose being to delimit the powers of provincial governors and hasten the inauguration of district autonomy. Other proposals had to do with the reorganization of the military establishment, readjustment of Party administration and protection of the rights and liberties of the people. Another proposal designed to increase the efficiency of the Government, elimination of conflict and overlapping of jurisdictions of governmental organs was also adopted. This provided for the permanent residence in the Capital of at least two-thirds of the members of the Central Political Council. The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining was amalgamated with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the name changed to Minister of Industry. The Ministry of Health was amalgamated with the Ministry of Interior and the so-called National Reconstruction Commission was changed into a purely "planning" committee and stripped of its administrative powers, a source of past complications. In reference to the matter of demobilization and military reorganization, it was decided to call no more military conferences, but to leave the whole matter to the Central military authorities under the Ministry of Military Affairs. All war-time titles of military commanders were ordered abolished. The division was made the central unit of the army and all division commanders in future must be appointed by the Central Government. A National Army Reorganization Committee will be appointed to have complete charge of military affairs.

In regard to the matter of filling vacancies and appointment of committees, Gen. Chu Pei-teh was appointed a member of the standing committee in succession to Tan Yen-kai, who died recently. C. T. Wang and Chen Yao-heng, were elected members of the C. E. C. The following members were appointed to sub-committees to examine various proposals submitted to the meeting:

1. *Party Affairs Committee*: Yeh Chu-tseng, Sun Fo, Wu Chih-hui, Liu Lu-yin, Chang Tao-fan, Kwei Chung-chi, Shao Lih-tsu, Yu Ching-tang, Ke Hsing-ya, Ma Chao-chun, Cheng Tien-fang, Li Wen-fan, Tseng Yang-pu, Chow Chien-kang, Miao Pei-chen, and Chang Chun; meetings of the Committee to be convened by Yeh Chu-tsang.

2. *Political Affairs Committee*: Wang Chung-hui, Wu Chih-hui, Chang Chi, Lin Sen, T. V. Soong, Li Wen-fan, Wu Teh-chen, Shao Yuan-chung, Chu Chia-hua, Fong Cho-hui, Ting Chao-wu, C. T. Wang, Chen Pu-lai, Chou Yeh-tang, and Chang Chun: meetings to be convened by Wang Chung-hui.

3. *Military Affairs Committee*: Ho Ying-ching, Ho Chen-chun, Chu Pei-teh, Yang Shu-chwang, Liu Chih, Chen Shao-yin, Wang Peh-ling, Chen Ming-shu, Chang Tseng, Chen Cheh, and Shao Lih-tsu: meetings to be convened by Ho Ying-ching.

4. *Educational Affairs Committee*: Li Shih-tseng, Wu Chih-hui, Yeh Chu-tsang, Shao Lih-tsu, Liu Lu-yin, Shao Yuan-chung, Chu Chia-hua, Tsai Yuan-pei, Ho Ying-ching, Chang Tao-fan, Chen Pu-lai, Cheng Tien-fang, and Kwei Chung-chi: meetings to be convened by Li Shih-tseng.

5. *Economic Affairs Committee*: Sun Fo, Chang Ching-kiang, T. V. Soong, Wu Teh-chen, Wang Peh-ling, Tseng Yang-pu, Wang Peh-chun, H. H. Kung, Liu Chi-wen, Chen Yao-heng, Liu Wen-tao, Ma Chao-chun, En-Ke-Pa-Tu, Lin Yun-Kai and Chen Lih fu, meetings to be convened by Sun Fo.

While the matter of dealing with Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, leaders in the Northern Military Coalition, was largely left to the consideration of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the C. E. C. decided to expel Chao Tai-wen, Shansi member, from the Party, those permanently expelled now including Wang Ching-wei, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chao Pei-lien, Chen Chia-yiu and Ching Hun-yi, all having been active in the recent rebellion against the Central Government.

Of interest in connection with the national reconstruction program were resolutions pertaining to the reopening of the railways and protection of the railways against the commandeering of rolling stock by military officials. The National Association of Public Utilities was also successful in obtaining the passage of a resolution providing for protection of private electrical enterprises against confiscation or tax-extortion on the part of municipal or provincial officialdom.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-ming, Tai Chi-tao and Wang Chung-hui were responsible for the introduction and passage of an important resolution which amounted to a comprehensive political program for the central and provincial governmental authorities. This proposal provides for reforms in the government in the direction of efficiency and honesty on the part of officialdom. It also provided for direct liason between the Central Political Council and the various executive departments of the Government. In future each depatrment must submit a budget of its expenditures and any official found guilty of embezzlement of funds will be liable to life imprisonment or even the death sentence and confiscation of his private property. Government revenues must in future be deposited in the Central or other State Banks and accounting systems must be unified. Officials are forbidden to engage in private business and nepotism is forbidden. An appropriation of $2,000,000 was passed for the completion of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and Park. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was instructed to personally assume charge of the campaign against communism and banditry in the provinces south of the Yangtsze and a resolution was adopted calling

for the suppression of the outlaws within a period of three months.

The last two days of the meeting were concerned chiefly with consideration of the important proposals dealing with the protection of the "rights and liberties of the people" and the reform in the party administration preventing in future any interference on the part of district Party Headquarters with civil and criminal cases or encroachment upon the jurisdiction of Government administration or Judicial organs. In future Party members must concentrate their attention upon the enforcement of the district autonomy system and the training of the people in the exercise of the rights of suffrage, initiative, recall and referendum in order to pave the way for the inauguration of democratic and constitutional government. The proposals dealing with these subjects which were adopted were as follows.

A. The aims of Party activities:

(1). To lay down firmly the foundation of the Party in the various organizations and activities of the country; to train the people in the exercise of the four political rights (suffrage, initiative, referendum and recall); and assist in the development of various civic activities and enterprises.

(2). To infuse Party principles into educational work so that the entire youth of the country may be directed in the right path.

(3). To direct, encourage, and train the people to participate in the local Autonomous Governments so as to lay the foundation of democratic government.

B. Main Points in Party Work:

(1). Party members must realize that only those who faithfully serve the people as well as the Party will be supported by the people. They should therefore refrain absolutely from encroaching upon the jurisdictions of Government Administrative and Judicial organs, so as not to arouse the opposition of the people. They should exert themselves to promote the welfare of society and, in order to attain their object, should pay particular attention to free schools, rural education and public libraries.

(2). *Students*: The principal duty of students who are members of the Party is to apply themselves closely to their studies and to cultivate a good character.

(3). *Principals and Teachers*: The most important duty of school principals and teachers who are members of the Party is to direct the students in he pursuit of knowledge and the building up of a sound character. They should also guide the thoughts of the students to the right path, prevent them from being led astray by reactionaries, and, in general, propagate the Three People's Principles in the schools.

(4). *Workers*: Members of the Party who are working in factories should consider the increase of production and the enhancement of their knowledge and professional skill as their highest duty to the Party. They should also take an active part in cooperative enterprises in order to better their living conditions.

(5). *Merchants*: Party members who are engaged in business should regard the promotion of native products and the development of industry and commerce as their highest duty to the Party. They should also endeavor to eliminate friction between Capital and Labor and propagate the Principles of the Party among their colleagues.

(6). *Farmers*: The most important duty of Party members who are toiling on the farms is to improve farming methods, increase their produce, and better the living conditions in their village. They should also propagate the Party principles among the farmers and devise measures for the defence of their villages against bandit activities.

On the other hand, all the various grades of Party headquartors must refrain from interfering with, entertaining, or disposing of any civil or criminal cases; they should not issue orders to any public organizations.

They should also devote their efforts to concerete and solid work and avoid as far as possible red-tape and rigid formalities,

Revision of the Organic Law.

A revision of the Organic Law of the National Government was adopted by resolution at yesterday's meeting of the 4th Plenary Session, and was immediately promulgated.

The "State Council" (*Kuo-Wu-Hui-I*) under the *old* Law will be designated hereafter and be known as the "National Government Council" (*Kuo-Min-Cheng-Fu-Hui-I*) under the *new* Law.

Under the *new* Law, the "State Council" (*Kuo-Wu-Hui-I*) becomes a lesser organ, replacing and corresponding to the meetings heretofore of the Executive Yuan under the *old* Law, and will be composed precisely of the President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the various Ministers, and the Chairman of the various Commissions, with the President of the Executive Yuan as Chairman of the new "State Council".

Also, whereas under the *old* Law, laws promulgated and mandates issued had to be signed by the President of the National Government and countersigned by the Presidents of *all* of the five Yuan: now, according to the revised Law, the countersignature of the President of the Legislative Yuan *only* is necessary in the case of promulgation of laws; and the countersignature only of the President of the Yuan concerned is necessary in the case of the issue of Mandates.

(No other change has been introduced. The report that under the revised Law the President of the National Government will be concurrently President of the Executive Yuan is inaccurate).

The changes in the Organic Law will therefore read as follows:

(*Old Law*) Art. XI.—The National Government shall conduct national affairs through the State Council (*Kuo-Wu-Hui-I*).

The *State Council* shall be composed of the State Councillors of the National Government, and the President of the National Government shall be the Chairman of the State Council.

(*Revised Law*) Art. XI.—The *National Government Council* (*Kuo-Min-Cheng-Fu-Hui-I*) shall be composed of the Councillors of the National Government, and the President of the National Government shall be the Chairman of the National Government Council.

(*Old Law*) Art. XIII.—All laws promulgated and all mandates issued by virtue of a decision of the State Council shall be signed by the President of the National Government and countersigned by the Presidents of the five Yuan.

(*Revised Law*) Art. XIII.—All laws promulgated shall be signed by the President of the National Government and countersigned by the President of the Legislative Yuan. All mandates issued shall be signed by the President of the National Government and countersigned by the President of the Yuan concerned.

(*Old Law*) Art. XXI.—Meetings of the Executive Yuan shall be attended by the President, the Vice-President, the Ministers of the various Ministries, and the Chairman of the various Commissions and preisded over by the President of the said Yuan.

(*Revised Law*) Art. XXI.—The State Council (*Kuo-Wu-Hui-I*) shall be composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the Ministers of the various Ministries and the Charmen of the various Commissions; and the President of the Executive Yuan shall be the Chairman of the State Council.

MILITARY SITUATION IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

An attack by a bandit gang numbering several hundred men upon a train on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway to the west of Kalgan has been responsible for reports from Peiping by the Japanese *Rengo* service that Mukden troops might be sent into the Peiping-Suiyuan district in order to bring further pressure on Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi province. A *Rengo* report from Peiping on Nov. 18 stated that Gen. Yen may finally decide to relinquish command of his troops to two subordinates Hsu Yung-chang and Shiang Chen. A further report from Taiyuanfu which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on Nov. 19 stated that Liang Ju-chow whom Gen. Yen had sent to Mukden to interview Marsal Chang Hsueh-liang, had returned to Taiyuanfu and following a conversation with Gen. Yen

had stated that Yen would leave the country within one month. According to reports from Nanking, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has induced the National Government to permit Gen. Shang Chen to take command of Yen's troops, following which Yen will depart from the country. Chao Tai-wen, Shansi politician, formerly head of the Control Yuan at Nanking, but now dismissed from office, probably will accompany Yen abroad.

That Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is attempting to march his troops back into Kansu province, was alleged in a report from Peiping in the *Shun Pao* on Nov. 19, the report stating that the National Government had wired Koo Chu-tung, director of the Honan provincial headquarters at Loyang, to send reinforcements to Shensi in order to prevent Feng from regaining his old position in Kansu province. It was stated that Koo Chu-tung would proceed immediately to Sianfu in order to interview Gen. Yeng Fu-cheng, head of the Shensi government on the question.

A *Reuter* report from Peiping dated Nov. 17 alleged that trouble had developed between Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of the Shantung provincial government and Gen. Liu Chen-nien, stationed at Chefoo and that Gen. Liu had threatened to recruit "red spears" in western Shantung and move against Gen. Han Fu-chu's position at Tsinanfu.

In an interview with Chinese newspapermen at Nanking on Nov. 16, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang expressed the hope that it would be possible shortly to bring about a reorganization of military affairs in North China by peaceful means.

Another *Reuter* report from Peiping on Nov. 16 stated there were indications that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and several of his subordinate commanders were making preparations to defend their positions in Shansi. It was stated that the recent visit of Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung (Mukden) to Kalgan was responsible for reports that Chang Hsueh-liang and Chiang Kai-shek had decided upon armed measures against Shansi in the event Yen did not quickly leave the country. The *Kuo Min* news agency on Nov. 15 reported that the 4th Northeastern Air Squadron had been transferred from Mukden to Peiping.

A dispatch from Hongkong which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on Nov. 19 stated the possibility of a peaceful adjustment of the complications between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It stated that four representative had been dispatched by the Kwangsi leaders and Chang Fa-kwei (Ironside leader) to confer with the Cantonese leaders.

In reference to the communist-bandit situation south of the Yangtsze, the *Shun Pao* published a dispatch from Nanchang on Nov. 19 stating that the city of Kian had been recaptured from the communists. Great preparations were being made to welcome Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to Kiukiang and Nanchang following the close of the Fourth Plenary Session and hope was expressed that Gen. Chiang would quickly defeat the red bands south of the Yangtsze. Gen. Chiang also plans a trip to Hunan province for an inspection of conditions. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan government wired to Nanking tendering his resignation, but was instructed to remain on the job. Bandits along the Yangtsze continue to fire on foreign ships particularly the foreign naval patrol vessels.

The Matter of Closing the Dog-Race-Gambling Joints!

THE Municipal Council of the International Settlement met on Wednesday, Nov. 12 and for a period of more than three hours discussed the question of closing the British dog-race-gambling joints in the Settlement. Of the fourteen members of the Council, two were absent. Those present were, E. B. Macnaghten (Chairman), A. D. Bell, G. W. Sheppard, N. S. Brown, N. Leslie, J. W. Carney, K. Fukushima, O. Okamoto, L. T. Yuan, O. S. Liu, Yu Ya-ching and Singloh Hsu. S. Fessenden, Director-General of the Settlement, was also present. Despite the fact that each of the members of the Council who attended the meeting, in their pre-election platforms advocated fullest publicity in regard to municipal affairs, not one word has been published in the local newspapers regarding any decisions arrived at in regard to the suppression of the gambling evil. On Nov. 13, the day following the meeting, the *Noath-China Daily News* official organ of the Settlement, published a brief note on its front page which read as follows:

S.M C. AND THE GREYHOUNDS

Greyhound racing and the gambling problem were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council which lasted from 4.30 p.m. 7.30 p.m. Interviewed subsequently, Mr. S. Fessenden, Director-General, stated that he could not say anything and that the Council did not wish to make any statement. No information of any sort was available even as to whether a decision had been reached or whether the matter was coming up once more at future meetings of the council.

Members present at yesterday's meeting were Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. A. D. Bell, G. W Sheppard, N. S. Brown, N. Leslie, J. W. Carney, K. Fukushima, O. Okamoto, L. T. Yuan, O. S. Liu, Yu Ya-ching and Singloh Hsu. There were two absent.

Owing to the secrecy which has been maintained in regard to any possible action which the Municipal Council may have in contemplation in regard to the suppression of dog-race-gambling, the impression has been created that the Council has either decided to do nothing or has decided to compromise with the proprietors of the gambling institutions whereby they would be given a long period of time, possibly a year, in which to get out of the business. The suspicion that the Council has decided to permit the dog-race-parimutuel joints to continue for a further period is borne out somewhat by an editorial discussion of the question which appeared in the *North-Chiaa Daily News* on Nov. 17 wherein it was stated that "whatever action is to be taken, all possible effort should be made to prevent undue hardship to those who quite reasonably, have material interests at stake, whether in the form of money or personal services rendered." Further on it was suggested that "it should be possible for some meeting to be arranged wherein the Council could put to the companies (proprietors of the gambling joints) their considered views, and if necessary, ascertain how those views could be carried into effect with the minimum amount of inconvenience, hardship and pecuniary loss...."

Thus we have the spectacle of the official newspaper of the Settlement suggesting that the Municipal Council, the administrative organ of the city, hold a meeting with a bunch of law-violators in order that some compromise might be reached in order that the proprietors of the gambling-joints may conform to the Council's wishes with a minimum of loss for all parties concerned. The whole thing amounts, of course, to a gigantic farce, because if dog-race-gambling is wrong it ought to be stopped and at once. The fact that a number of highly placed Britons in Shanghai have invested money in this gambling-industry, which is illegal under both Chinese and British law, has nothing whatever to do with the

question. In 1929 when the Council decided to close the roulette-gambling institutions in the Settlement, it didn't hold any meetings to discuss methods of enabling certain Mexican citizens to get out of the business without loss. After the Council had decided upon a policy of closure, the Police Department was instructed to proceed forthwith to a carrying out of the Council's desires. A police-cordon was thrown about the buildings and all inmates, customers as well as proprietors, were forced to register their names, nationalites and places of residence. The Municipal Prosecutor was instructed to bring actions against the individuals in their respective courts and that was all there was to it. The Municipal Council acted in accordance with a clause in the Municipal bye-laws, "No. XXXIV—No person shall open or keep....a place of entertainment ....or place for the sale....of lottery tickets or chances in lotteries...." When the British subjects who were caught in the police raid on the roulette-place (the Wheel) appeared in court they were prosecuted under an old British law passed in the time of Henry VIII (time of discovery of America). Now if the Council had power under its own regulations to close a gambling-resort operated by a Mexican and the British authorities had power to prosecute their own subjects who attended the place, obviously the power must exist to force a closure of dog-gambling joints which are just as illegal as were those previously operated by the Mexicans. The only difference in the two cases is that the Mexican treaty conferring exterritorial rights apparently had expired, while the British treaty still has a few years to run. Therefore, if there was any great amount of sincerity in the present campaign against the dog-gambling institutions, there should be no hesitation on the part of either the Municipal Council or the local British Consular and Court officials.

In view of allegations which have appeared in the local foreign newspapers that dog-race-gambling as conducted in Shanghai is similar to dog-racing as conducted in England, it is only necessary to state that these allegations are entirely false. The British Parliament two or three years ago passed regulations which permit a form of *horse-race* gambling to be conducted which is popularly known as the *totalizer*, or "tot," but it only was permitted in the case of certain well-known and long-established horse-racing clubs. The use of this form of gambling was specifically prohibited in the case of dog-racing, hence any gambling in England in connection with dog-racing is only for the gate-receipts. The use of the pari-mutuel form of gambling as practiced in Shanghai, was specifically prohibited, one prominent British official designating dog-racing as nothing more than "animated roulette." In permitting "totalizer" gambling at horse-racing in England (and also in America) the racing clubs are restricted to a very small percentage on the bets placed, usually not more than 1 or 1½ percent. In Shanghai the proprietors of the dog-race-pari-mutuel gambling resorts take 10 percent of all bets placed, which of course explains why these enterprises are so profitable and why the proprietors are fighting so hard against closure. In Shanghai the Chinese customers, who comprise fully 98 percent of the attendants, are thus compelled to pay to the proprietors of the dog-gambling joints 10 percent of every dollar which they wager. The Chinese shop-clerk who takes his monthly wage, say $25 to Luna Park, and ventures it on the parti-mutuel, first must pay the proprietors of the resort the sum of $2.50 for the privilege of losing his entire $25. This makes the dog-gambling business in Shanghai so profitable that none of the local tracks have found it necessary to charge an admission fee. They do make a pretence of charging an admission fee, but the tickets of admission are distributed wholesale to the Chinese residents of the settlement and in the event a customer doesn't have a ticket when he approaches the gate, an attendant is always standing nearby for the purpose of handing them out gratis.

All of the talk about legality or illegality and the matter of giving the proprietors time to liquidate is just so much bunk put out to confuse the public on the real issue. The whole thing narrows down to this: The British dog-gambling restorts, "Luna Park," and the "Stadium" were incorporated under British law and registered at the local British Consulate by Sir Sidney Barton, the then Consul-General. Whether or not he knew they were illegal doesn't enter into the fact that they *are now known to be illegal*, and worse, are known to constitute a menace to all legitimate business in the International Settlement due to the bearing of the subject on the whole question of exterritoriality and the continued foreign status of the Settlement. Although the Municipal Council did apparently at first grant the dog-tracks the right to open and then changed its policy, this doesn't disguise the fact that the real responsibility for the continued operation of these iniquitous institutions rests squarely upon the shoulders of the British Consular and Court officials who have unquestioned legal power to close them overnight. Why the local British officials do not issue warrants for the arrest and conviction of the British directors and operators of these open-commercialized-gambling resorts, is not known, but the likelihood exists that the subject may shortly be aired in the British Parliament, when the matter of the status of the Shanghai foreign settlement is brought up for discussion!

In view of the widespread interest in this question, we are reprinting herewith the editorial comment of the *North-China Daily News* official organ of the Settlement, which appeared in the issue of Nov. 17:

NO DOG FIGHTINNG

Public opinion, in a varied but not entirely satisfactory form, has been drawn to express itself on the commercialized gambling issue since the Municipal Council took the unusual step of publishing certain semi-official correspondence between two of their semi-permanent officials. The result should disabuse the Council of the idea of obtaining helpful guidance by the employment of this form of publicity in the future. There has been in the columns of this journal a spate of criticism and thinly veiled abuse of the Council from correspondents writing under pseudonyms. The only signed letter—brief and strictly relevant—firmly supported the view that steps should be taken to terminate the evils to which the correspondence drew attention. There has been evidence of a desire to make facetious attacks on the two officials, brought by the publication of their letters into the limelight, rather than to deal squarely with the issue itself. On the other hand, so far as can be judged, the greyhound racing interests themselves have shown commendable restraint and would probably be the first to condemn the crudities of

some of their self-appointed champions. It is indeed amazing that the Council and especially the two officials concerned should be confronted with a hostility which smacks far too much of personal prejudice and is sorely wanting in solid argument. The explanation most readily occurring to the mind is that the critics, pitifully conscious of the weakness of their case, took shelter in the recognized fashion. Afraid to strike, by frankly declaring their disregard for the personal credit of Shanghai, they were willing to wound by the discharge of quibbles and quips against two men who, by virtue of their position, were not able to reply.

As was pointed out in this column from the first, the issue is essentially one of the reputation of Shanghai. Dissertations on the extent of the gambling evil, ethics of the pari-mutuel, the contributory negligence of the Council are irrelevant. If validity were given to the argument that because the Council—and the Consul-General—once appeared to approve of greyhound racing, they should for ever be debarred from remedying the evils which experience showed arose from that form of business enterprise, then lotteries would still be legal in England. The point is that, during the last few months, a strong volume of opinion—supported by undeniable facts—has developed the belief that the exceptionally easy facilities afforded for gambling have constituted a serious menace to the good order of the Settlement. The fact that the operation of certain concerns can be represented as one which throws on the foreign community the stigma of exploiting the weaknesses of the Chinese, against the express desire of the Chinese Government, is being brandished as a weapon against Shanghai's just claims to a place in the international sun. It were idel to ponder whether the Chinese Government, in their control of their own territory, give adequate expression to this alleged disapproval of gambling. It is equally futile to object that the representations are baseless or, at least, luridly exaggerated. Realities count in politics. The reality of the need for putting Shanghai in an unassailable position must be recognized. It governs the Council's policy in no small degree. It has exceptional force at this time when, as the result of the Council's own initiative, an independent verdict on certain basic factors of the Settlement's constitutional position is expected in the not too distant future. The correspondence which has been appearing in this journal has, against the intentions of many of the writers, implicitly endorsed the view that the prevalence of commercialized gambling in this Settlement is being definitely cited to Shanghai's detriment in the opinion of Washington, Tokyo and London.

The warmth generated by this discussion is regrettable. There have been faults on both sides. However laudable may have been the Council's idea of sounding public opinion, there is a strong conviction that the matter might have been better approached on the lines of diplomatic and friendly representation. There is common ground in the admission that, whatever action is to be taken, all possible effort should be made to prevent undue hardship to those who quite reasonably, have material interests at stake, whether in the form of money or personal services invested. The Council have now discussed this matter at some length in the light of reports from their officials and the Watch Committee. Their decision, presumably, will be made known in due course. It is quite understandable that they should not precipitately blazon it abroad. Having reached this stage, they will have been fully fortified by the opinions of their legal advisers. Thus they are in a position completely to expound the problem to the parties primarily concerned—the companies who, in good faith, have been operating in the Settlement. It should be possible for some meeting to be arranged wherein the Council could put to the companies their considered views and, if necessary, ascertain how those views could be carried into effect with the minimum amount of inconvenience, hardship and pecuniary loss. This seems to be the practica way of handling a delicate issue; it would bring to the controversy that reasonable, friendly and business-like note which has been all too little in evidence hitherto.

Are Shanghai Editors Suffering from "Extrality Complex"?

BY T. T. LEE

British die-hardism in China was again all aflutter, this time over certain statements made by Dr. C. T. Wang on the question of extraterritoriality. On Friday, November 7, the Foreign Minister of the National Government granted an interview to a group of Chinese pressmen in the course of which he expounded his views as regards the situation of extraterritoriality. What he had said was reported by the *Kuomin* correspondent in a dispatch which, in part, reads:

> The extraterritoriality question is the most important outstanding issue. The nation's sovereign rights are at stake. The Chinese Government and people are sparing no efforts and are working for an early solution since the Yen-Feng rebellion has been completely suppressed.
>
> Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister at Washington, has cancelled his trip homeward in order to be on the spot to negotiate with the American Department of State.
>
> Our late Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, had enjoined that China should befriend those nations which treated her on an equal footing. Minister Wang concluded: "It is time now for us to know who are our friends. Which of the nations concerned will surrender extraterritoriality voluntarily and thereby gain the everlasting good-will of the Chinese people? We want action, not words. To my mind, it will be a much wiser course for the few remaining nations to agree to the abolition of extraterritoriality now than to await its natural death a couple of years later—for, then, it will mean nothing to China.

The present writer is in a position to testify that the foregoing is a faithful report of the interview, as he was one of those present. As thus reported, one cannot but heartily endorse the position taken by the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Unfortunately, however, the editors of the English dailies in Shanghai did not choose to print the *Kuomin* report; instead, they used the *Reuters* version which was a bad translation of Dr. Wang's words, and distorted their meaning. Then they proceeded to analyze the "statement", tried to find fault with certain isolated passages, and ran long, embittered criticisms in their editorial columns. The editors of the *North China Daily News* and the *Shanghai Times* (both British owned and edited), for instance, accused Dr. Wang, in their editorial comments under "Nanking Expectancy" (Nov. 10) and "Mistakes in Tactics" (Nov. 11) respectively, of stirring up "animosities" and invoking "a hostile spirit towards Treaty Power Nationals" which might be "utilized to create disturbances, incite boycotts, etc." To those who were present at the interview, nothing appeared to be farther from the Foreign Minister's mind than these unfounded allegations. What Dr. Wang had intended to do on that occasion was to address an appeal to the Chinese people for their continued support of the National Government's foreign policy, just as Mr. Henderson would have done on similar occasions. Furthermore, it is Dr. Wang's habit to give press interviews from time to time, usually once every two weeks, to report and discuss the recent developments in China's foreign relations, because he realizes, as every statesman should now realize, that the secret diplomacy of the *ancien regime* is no longer tenable. It is absurd even to suggest that in so doing the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs was "inclined to lay far more emphasis on the value of 'protests' as the most important 'factor' for securing the abolition of extraterritoriality," or that he was dismissing "negotiation on the basis of diplomatic argument and in its place enthrones appeals to popular emotions." Hence the advice that "Dr. Wang should realize, therefore, that the issue is still best handled by diplomatic negotiation rather than by *Ex-parte* statements thrown out for popular consumption" is superfluous.

The editor of the *North China Daily News* went even further and indulged himself in attacks upon Dr. Wang of a purely personal nature, forgetting entirely

(Continued on page 449)

The Recent Industrial Commercial Conference

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長詠

THE National Industrial and Commercial Conference, the first of its kind, was held in the Capital November 1 to 10. It was participated by more than two hundred representatives from various reconstruction bureaux of all provinces and special municipalities, leading merchants, industrialists, economic experts, and the Central Party Headquarters and other party and government organs. This is certainly an unprecedented affair in the realm of industry and commerce. That it is called just at the time when the military operations had been ended indicates that the National Government has resolved to take vigorous steps in the industrial reconstruction of the Nation after many years of internecine warfare. Secondly, the Conference is significant in this that it marks the beginning of the cooperation between the Governement and people, capital and labor in national affairs.

Impressive Speech

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, delivered the opening speech, in which he emphasized the importance of co-operation between the Government and people and capital and labor. He said, "In any country in the world, the economic prosperity of a nation, and its degree of development are all dependent on the industrial and commercial policy of the governement. But the success or failure in the execution of such a policy depends upon whether all the industrial and commercial organizations could co-operate with the government. That is the reason why ever since I assumed my post as the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, in consideration of the existing conditions at home and abroad, I have insisted upon closer co-operation between the government and merchants and between capital and labor. This is because the government and people are closely allied in the realm of industry and commerce. Should the government and people go apart, it would be impossible to improve and develop our industries. Not only this, the future of the country is doomed and the day of prosperity would never come". Then the same speaker called the attention of the Chinese to the fact that China is too far behind the West. He continued: "In this stage of scientific development the Western powers are making rapid strides in their material achievements, while we remain far behind. We should acquire all the new knowledge and experience that is possible for our reconstruction. We should never be content with what little we know in this world of dynamic changes but should keep abreast with the times and stand shoulder to shoulder with our foreign competitors in the march of progress, and proceed with them in a spirit of close co-operation so that the day of Universial Peace, as enunciated by our Late Leader, may not be far distant."

President's Message

President Chiang's speech is equally significant in this that he expressly agreed to the employment of foreign capital in the development of Chinese industries under certain regulations. He said: "Now that chaos has ended and peace and order are being gradually restored, it is fitting and proper that we should concentrate our national energy to strive for industrial and commercial development so as to relieve the distressing livelihood of the people and strengthen the foundations of the country..... If we find ourselves in arrears in scientific knowledge and short of capital, we should, as a means to increase our output, utilize foreign capital and employ foreign experts under arrangements made in a spirit of equality and reciprocity."

Protective Tariff

A total of 406 resolutions was introduced and discussed at the Conference. Yu Ya-ching, well known merchant and shipping magnate, submitted a proposal calling for the introduction of a protective tariff so as to foster infant home industries as well as to minimize foreign competition, concerning which he made the following suggestions?

1.—Exemption of home-made products from export duties: Subject to the following exceptions, in which export duties may with advantage be imposed, all native products should, as a rule, be exempted from export duties:-

(a) Goods which are the special products of China: Export duties may be imposed in such cases without danger of their foreign market being adversely affected.

(b) Raw materials which are needed at home for manufacturing purposes: Duties should be imposed in order to restrict their exportation.

(c) Foodstuffs and coins. Duties may be levied in such cases for the purpose of preventing shortage in foodstuffs or ensuring the stability of the national currency.

2.—Restrictions on the importation of foreign goods: Apart from an increase in the import duties, the following measures should be adopted:-

(a) Foreign imports which are now being exempted from duties, such for example, as foodstuffs and silver or gold bullion should be taxed. Exemptions may, however, be granted when special circumstances such as crop failures, reforms in currency system, etc. necessitate.

(b) The existing system of "drawback" whereby import duties on foreign goods imported are to be refunded in the event of said goods being re-exported within the period of three years, should be abolished. Such a system, it is pointed out, is imcompatible with the policy of protecting home industries.

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor also submitted a number of proposals, among which is the "concentration of the national forces for the development of direct trade between China and foreign countries". The Ministry points out that for the past years, the trade balance has been always unfavorable to China. The only remedy lies in the effective improvement of Chinese industries, so that the Chinese will be able to open direct trade with foreign countries; all present evils of foreign commercial houses will thus be removed. For the exchange of industrial and commercial information more trade commissioners should be appointed to reside in foreign countries, their duty being to investigate the industrial and commercial conditions for the information of merchants at home, and distribute home intelligence to foreign inquirers. More export bureaux to be put specially in charge of development of Chinese exports, such as investigation of foreign markets, acquisition and dissemination of information should be opened in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Canton, Tsingtao, Dairen and Chungking. For the purposes of co-ordination, such bureaux in Shanghai may, for the time being, be attached to the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information of the Ministry. As to the other places such bureaux may, for the time being, be attached to the Bureaux of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities. Later other export trade bureaux may be organized in Newchwang, Chinwantao, Shenyang, Harbin, Chefoo, Kiukiang, Wuhan, Nanking, Foochow, Swatow, Changsha, Wuchow, and Mengtsze.

An international exchange bank should also be opened in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 3rd Plenary Session of the Kuomintang, for the expansion of the shipping business and unification of currency. As such bank would greatly facilitate international trade, it is suggested that the government and merchants should jointly open such bank.

The local authorities and industrial leaders should promote the organization of an international trade corporation among all the exporters. The right and obligations for the formation of such companies should be provided in the articles of association and subject to the approval of the Government.

To develop trade facilities, more Chinese at home and Chinese overseas should be encouraged to form shipping companies so that the control of freightrates would not remain in the hands of foreigners.

The establishment of maritime insurance companies should be encouraged. More Chinese should be urged to start such enterprises, and existing Chinese marine and fire insurance companies should be encouraged to underwrite maritime insurance for Chinese ships and goods so that we need not depend upon foreigners for this form of activity.

An International Trade Commission consisting of ministers of various interested ministries and business leaders and a National Exporters Association consisting of experts, should be formed to study the improvement of trade.

Scientific Methods

Relating to another resolution, the Ministry points out that owing to the failure of the Chinese producers to adopt more scientific ways to improve their industries, and owing

to the high tariff rates enforced by foreign countries, the export of Chinese products has greatly decreased. As a remedy, the Ministry suggested that an industrial Technical Training Institution should be organized by the local authorities and business leaders and local chambers of commerce. At an interval of 3 to 5 years, industrial expositions showing national products from various places, should be opened in all industrial centers for the enlightenment of the public. Commercial Museums for Chinese products as well as for foreign imported goods should be established to show the difference between Chinese and foreign goods and for the improvement of the latter.

Basic Industries

The same Ministry points out the necessity of the development of the basic industries, such as alkali, iron, coal, copper, etc. as the foundation for the development of all other industries. The Ministry then devises several ways of encouragements. For the establishment of the basic industries with good records, they will be given some special privileges in accordance with the Law for the Encouragement of Special Industry. For new establishments or the re-organization of old establishments which might have been closed down owing to financial losses, they will be given the privilege of monopoly for a number of years in a designated district upon sanction of the local government concerned. For establishments which have practical plans ahead but are unable to carry on business owing to lack of capital or subcsription of shareholders, the local authorities should, after investigation into the property and the future plans of the establishments approach some local bank for financial assistance. Should the establishments be on a large scale, the local authorities should petition the Central Government to seek for financial assistance from some of the national banks.

Concerted Action of Merchants

In another resolution, the same Ministry points out that there is not much contact or unity in the industrial and commercial interests, adding that Chinese factories often create friction among themselvss, very seldom concentrating their energy to work for the general development. The only remedy is to make them unite. Small factories should be encouraged to combine themselves to form a big one for further development.

Capital and Labor

Dealing with the constant disputes between capital and labor, the same Ministry suggested that hereafter the conclusion of contracts between capital and labor should be made in the presence of officials appointed by the local authorities. The contracts should provide stipulations for working hours, wages, compensation, rewards, and punishment, duration of the contracts, etc. The minimium wage should be sufficient to cover one's livelihood. The employers should provide for the education of laborers in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Ministry. The employers should provide every means for the protection of the safety and health of the laborers, and should take steps to secure labor insurance and the institution of a monthly savings system and the co-operative store system.

Standardization of Products

The same Ministry emphasizes the importance of the standardization of industrial and commercial products. It is suggested that a Committee on the Standardization of Industrial and Commercial Products should be organized by the government in cooperation with representatives from various industrial and commercial interests. Such Committee should organize an investigation office classifying its work so that the more urgent matter might be worked on immediately.

Calls For a Stable Government

At one session of the Conference, a resolution calling for full support of the Central Government in its attempt to sudue all the rebels for the national unification and for the development of industries and commerce was introduced. After explaining the bankrupt state of the present industries owing to the continuous warfare and necessity of having a stable central government, the Conference called the attention of the people to the fact that "industrial and commercial prosperity is always achieved under a stable central government." The Conference then urged the mass to distinguish between right and wrong and urged them to give full support to the Central Government, so that hereafter the country will have eternal peace so that industry and commerce could be fully developed.

Shanghai. November 15, 1930.

Missionaries and Governments

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Once again, China is subjected to the searchlight of criticism and, particularly in the columns of the foreign press, unfavorable comment on the existing situation of the country following the reports of the murder of two lady missionaries in Fukien and the capture of a number of Lutheran and Catholic priests and sisters in Central China by bandits. While we associate ourselves with the many to express profound sympathy and regret for the sad happenings and eagerly hope that those responsible for these outrages will be soon brought to justice, we fear that we are unable to share the views of not a few who put all the blame for the atrocities on to the shoulders of the Chinese Government.

As a messenger of the Gospel of Peace and Good will the missionary holds a position which is unique. Imbued with the lofty spirit of altruism, he brings the Religion of Jesus Christ to the four corners of the earth, undeterred by physical dangers and regardless of personal comforts. For his intrepidity, his self-abnegation, and noble motive, we are inclined to class the missionary amongst the honored list of mankind's benefactors. Certainly, his noble efforts deserves our admiration and his enterprise commands our respect. As the worthy modern counterpart of St. Paul of New Testament fame, the missionary in the course of his work in heathen lands regards it as nothing extraordinary to be "stoned," 'beaten with rods" "in deaths oft" "in perils of robbers" etc. etc. In fact, these are the not uncommon conditions under which the missionary pursues his vocation. Moving about doing good unarmed and unprotected, he must be as a consequence, in constant readiness for privations, and exposed, particularly in uncivilized and politically unsettled regions, to countless dangers.

Such being his profession and environment, unfortunate incidents, needless to say, do happen now and then, without any cause for surprise. But strange to say, any loss of life or property sustained by the missionary even in the worst bandit-infested areas in this country is seized upon as material by the foreign journalists to produce all sorts of stunt news stories, the tone of which is characterized by their sarcastic comments and bitter denunciations against the Chinese nation. In their frenzied attempt to discredit the Chinese Government, these newspapermen purposely overlook the nature of the missionary's work and the risks he run—facts, which if taken into account would, in no small degree, alter the situation and mitigate national feelings.

Of course, a missionary is entitled to the same protection and privilege as enjoyed by the average foreign merchant or diplomatic representative of his own country. But, on account of his environment and risks in the inland provinces or remote corners of the country, the missionary cannot expect the same degree of security which foreigners in the treaty ports possess.

We acknowledge that the murder or capture of missionaries is indeed a sad affair, but the sadness is heightened by the fact that the misfortune of missionaries is often employed by political agents and diehards to further the cause of imperialism as evinced by the recent outcries for the prolongation of extr-territoriality rights and other time-honored privileges conferred by the unequal treaties. The usual procedure is the lodging of strong protests, the claiming of indemnities, or the exaction of compensations. Though not pressed by the missionaries themselves who sometimes resent such actions on their behalf, their consul-generals and ministers, under the plea that to act differently would imperil the interests of other nationals and lead to the demoralisation of the service, regard it as incumbent to adopt the aforesaid course.

Unwittingly made the pawn in the game of politics, the missionary unconsciously becomes identified with "principalities and powers" and, as a result, is looked upon by the natives as the vanguard of the imperialists. In the end, Christianity, which the missionary propagates and which knows neither racial discrimination nor color barriers, assumes in the eyes of the uninitiated, a political significance.

To be candid, and examining the problem from various sides, the Chinese Government assumes no more responsibility for the murder or capture of the missionaries, especially those who do not come under Chinese law, than their consuls and ministers to whom are committed the task and right to protect their nationals. The following, culled from an article on "Some Missionary Activities in Relation to Governments"* by James L. Barton, D. D., a

(Continued on page 443)

Protecting the Morals of the Formosans

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Written for the Consolidated Press)

TAIHOKU, Formosa—"Public dancing," reads a recent decision by the Department of Social Affairs of the Japanese Colonial Administration, "is an immoral pastime, and should not be encouraged among the youth of Formosa."

"Indulgence in such an exhibition," this document continues, "tends to excite the young men and women thus brought into unaccustomed proximity, and arouses the wrong sort of passions. Moreover, it has been proved that dancing is an unhealthful form of entertainment, since it causes loss of sleep and leads to drinking and general carousing. The practice of permitting waitresses and young girls hired for the purpose, to act as dancing partners in tea-houses and cabarets, has been found to cultivate artificial and unwholesome social contacts.

"For these reasons the Government has decided to prohibit dancing in all public places, including hotels, tea-houses, restuarants, cabarets and bars. In private gatherings where guests wish to indulge in dancing, a permit must first be secured from the Department of Social Affairs."

Proprietors of local eating and drinking establishments are much disturbed by the ruling. It is feared that many will have to close their doors. Their prosperity in the past has been due largely to the novel "night life" which they offered to students and young bloods of Formosa interested in becoming sophisticated. And their chief attractions were the young Japanese and Chinese girls employed to act as companions in wine, song and dance.

Objections to the Government's prohibition were voiced, and it was pointed out that if the entertainment is really an "immoral pastime" it should also be barred in Japan, as well as in Japanese colonies. But the puritanical officials took the stand that what was permissable for Japanese was not always good for the Chinese in Formosa. To an indignent tea-house owner who had protested against the apparent inconsistency of the colonial policy on morals with that followed by the Home Government, the following explanation was given, by a member of the Department of Social Affairs:

"In order to enjoy dancing without demoralizing results, there must be a general state of culture and refinement among the populace. If a civilization is strong enough, as ours is in Japan, the evil effects dancing may produce on the unsophisticated can be resisted. But in Formosa, where the proper attitude toward this form of pleasure is not understood, it cannot be allowed. Young men and women thrown into easy contacts and under the influence of unnatural surroundings of tea-houses and inns, are apt to become libertines. Formosans have not advanced sufficiently to regard this amusement with balanced judgment."

The statement was given publicity in the Chinese press. Comment on it was wide and varied, Many Chinese, who on principle opposed public dancing, felt that the discrimination against them, as Formosans, was an insult. It was pointed out that "refinement" and "culture" were common in China, and among the ancestors of the present Chinese-Formosans, long before the Japanese had emerged from semi-barbarism. What is particularly resented by the Chinese, your correspondent was informed, is the Japanese assumption that the Formosans cannot as readily acccept modern ideas as themselves.

Despite the opposition, the prohibition remains. Dancing is taboo in Formosa. Even a group of foreigners, including some quasi-diplomats, who wished to give a dance at the only European hotel in the island, have been refused a permit.

Thus the Japanese guard Formosan youth from degeneracy. No restrictions, however, have as yet been placed upon the patronage of Chinese sing-song girls and Japanese *geisha*. Resorts operated by hundreds of young ladies in this ancient profession apparently are regarded with official equanimity. It has been suggested that the Government may have been somewhat influenced in its decision by the fact that geisha and sing-song girls pay a fat license as "trained entertainers"—whereas the tea-house dancing partners, being amateurs, paid nothing.

October 8, 1930.

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The "Medium"—a Chinese Social Center

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

TO the conscious and sober-minded business man, who takes no relish trifling away his leisure hours at the gambling haunts, the greyhound races, the brothels, and many othey amusement centers, Shanghai life is as miserable as monotonous. It is miserable, because he can find no shelter to relax himself after six or seven hours of daily office work except his over-crowded house, which is also located in an over-crowded terrace. It is monotonous, because his daily schedule is marked by dull uniformity—working, eating, and sleeping; and his sphere of activity is confined to his office and his fireside. He may be invited to join some clubs; but, to his dismay, nearly all the so-called clubs are gambling houses in disguise; to which only the lovers of mah-jongg and card games have an attachment. He may spend one or two nights a week in a cinema house; but what amusement can he get, if he does not appreciate the foreign music and understand the dialogue of a sound picture? Again, he may seek some relief by going to the Chinese opera house; but he equally seeks in vain any pleasure there, as he has not cultivated the taste to appreciate the noisy effect of the Chinese orchestra and the excellence of Chinese singing. Everywhere he goes, he finds no place to his liking. He complains of his dreary life, and gradually becomes tired of his work, his home, and everything. This typical case will illustrate the life of many people who are now working for their bread and butter at Shanghai. They will be satisfied if they can find a social center, wherein they can sit quietly at nights to discuss business problems, and to read some of their favorite books. Many a business man has felt the need of such a social center, but this long-felt need has not been filled until now with the formation of an organization, which will be henceforth known to the public as the "Medium".

For many years, a few prominent Shanghai business men, alarmed by the growing evil influences of Shanghai life and the customs of Shanghai society, have contemplated to form an organization, the members of which could set an example to the public by leading a clean and sane life and simplifying manifold social rites and customs. They have worked strenuously to bring their dream to an early realization by indefatigably propagating this idea to their acquaintances. At the formal opening of the "Medium", which is now located at 150 Weihaiwei Road, forty-one people have written down their signatures as promoters. Special credit should go to K. V. Li, a prominent Shanghai business man, to whose contribution and assistance The "Medium" owes its being. The "Medium", though it is a social organization for the business men, is vastly different in its nature from other social organizations, because it has a definite purpose for its being, namely, to introduce social reforms through its members. It binds its members to get rid of the habits of gambling and prostitute-taking, and other social evils. It is not an exclusive organization, but it limits its membership to the people of the middle class who sell their services for salaries, hence the name The "Medium". Its motto is "to save ourselves and to save others". We shall better understand its purpose by perusing its prospectus, which says:

Noble Objects

"The fate of the country and its civilization are practically guided by the fact whether its society is in a wholesome condition. To elevate society from an unwholesome state to a high plane depends upon the fact whether the components of the society have the conscience and conviction to introduce social reforms. In order to make the components of the society realize the need of such social reforms, it in turn depends upon the fact whether the people of the middle class have the nerve and courage to initiate and promote the movement. The people of the middle class are composed of two groups: those who sell service to the public, such as writers, lawyers, chartered accountants and physicians; and those salaried employees of different commercial houses and industrial plants. These two groups constitute the majority of the components of the society; and not only their number is bigger, but their knowledge is far superior. If these people can be grouped together to ameliorate the social conditions, this force of reformation can not be slighted. With this in view, we promote the organization of The "Medium", where the people having the same conscience and the same conviction can meet together to find ways and means pertaining to social reforms, the carrying-out of which will not only save ourselves but save others as well".

Instead of Mah-jongg tables, which all the other clubs always provide for their members, The "Medium" will entertain its members by setting up a library. In order to make the library as inclusive as possible, a special monthly allowance has been set aside for the sole purpose of buying current literature and scientific books. Since its installation, many contributions have already been received from the wealthy people with the designation of buying books on a certain subject. Besides, there will be lectures given by the learned members on various topics, either economic or political. There will be also discussion group on current subjects led by the well-informed members. In order to communicate the idea of its members to the public, it will put out a periodical, in which the need of social reforms will be particularly discussed.

As the chief aim of The "Medium" is to ameliorate the social conditions, a committee has been specially formed to improve the old Chinese rites and customs. The need of simplifying the Chinese wedding and funeral rites and customs has long been felt. Everybody knows why, but nobody knows how. The old rites and customs may be elaborate, but are too expensive. It is ridiculous to spend a fortune by keeping up the empty show of wedding and funeral ceremonies. The members of The "Medium" will show to the public what they can do in simplifying the age-old rites and customs. With the men of intelligence leading the way, the rest of society will follow accordingly.

As one of the promoters of The "Medium", I pin a great hope in its future. This nucleus of intelligent men in different walks of life will constitute a driving force to hasten the social reforms. Even though their number is small, their influence may be nation-wide. I hope that all the sober-minded business men should pledge their support to such an organization, and that it should become a national organization with chapters in all the principal cities in China.

Shanghai, November 14, 1930.

Mollendorf Collection Goes to Peiping National Library

The library of Paul George von Mollendorff, for many years Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been placed on permanent deposit in the National Library at Peiping by Chu Ch'i-Ch'ien. The Mollendorff library was collected during the thirty odd years Mr. Mollendorff was in China. Born at Gorlitz in 1848, Mr. Mollendorff joined the Chinese Customs Service in 1869, in which he remained, except for a short period in the eighties when he was successively German Consul at Tientsin and Adviser to the King of Korea and head of the Korean Customs, until his death at Ningpo in 1901. On his death, his library was kept intact, and a catalogue published in Shanghai in 1905. About fifteen years ago, the Hon. Chu Ch'i-Ch'ien, then Minister of the Interior, and a few others, purchased the library in order to keep it in China, In his recent letter to the National Library communicating his intention to deposit the Mollendorff library, Mr. Chu said that he desired to have the collection made available to scholars in China and felt the National Library to be the ideal custodian.

According to T. L. Yuan, acting director of the National Library, the Mollendorff library is not numerically very big, containing as it does less than 1500 titles, but the care exercised by Mr. Mollendorff in collecting his books on the subject he was most interested in, namely philology, make it most valuable.

Receptions Held at Nanking to Celebrate Victories

General and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek gave a series of receptions in the Moral Endeavor Society premises in Nanking this and last week to celebrate the victory of the Government forces over the northern rebels.

At the reception Friday evening, November 14, the guests included all members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the presidents of the five Yuan, the Cabinet Ministers, the chairman of various committees, military officers holding rank superior to that of divisional commander, and all foreign diplomatic representatives in Nanking. Among the latter were M. Shigemitsu, the acting Japanese Minister; the Norwegian Minister; Fuad Bey, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires; M. Barthel de Weydenthal, the Polish Minister; K. G. Wahamaki, Finnish Charge d'Affaires; and the commanders of the various foreign men-of-war stationed in Nanking.

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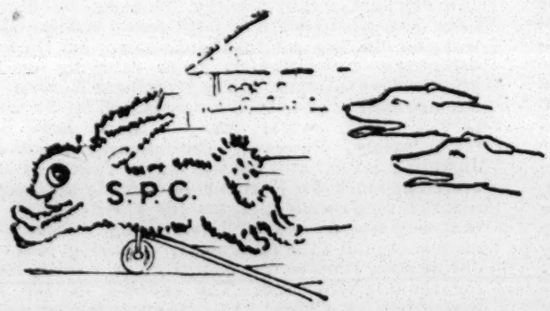

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Nationalism and Imperialism in Asia

BY C. A. PAO

(*Chinese Nation, Oct. 29*)

THE recent development in the political and economic situation in China has created a profound effect on the general trend of affairs of the world in general and of Asia in particular. The vast Republic deals a serious blow to the imperialistic tendencies of the Western Powers.

Years ago the Western Powers were under the conviction that development in the Orient had little or nothing to do with the White domination of the Far East which, according to their opinion, was populated by an inferior race. However, as a result of the Modernization Movement in 1860, Japan first succeeded in building up a new and industrial Empire as she now stands to-day. The rise of Japan as a world Power has dispelled the misleading opinion of the west about the inferiority of the Asiatics and they were even surprised at the rapid growth of Japan within a brief period of sixty years. Nevertheless, the Westerners continued to entertain the blind confidence in the superiority of their civilization and despised the East, till the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when the war taught them that their civilization was not after all the final phase of social evolution.

Asia has a history of several thousand years at its back and its civilization has now been regarded as the highest ever attained in history. The Westerners have also been led to believe that Asia was actually the cradle of the world's civilization and that the Asiatics are not an inferior race. But this is not all. A comparison of the population and the natural resources of Asia with those of Europe and America will easily convince one that Asia is in gradual ascendency, that, with its rich natural resources and two-thirds of the world's total population, it will soon play an important part in world politics and economics.

Asia Oppressed by the West

For the last half century Asia has been kept under constant oppression of the Western Powers, with China suffering the most. It was for the purpose of removing such imperialist oppressions that the Kuomintang in China was organized. Although the Kuomintang succeeded in over-throwing the Manchu regime, which was responsible for giving away special privileges to the Powers, detrimental to the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of the country, the subsequent maladministration of the militarists and corrupt officials enabled the Powers to uphold their special positions in China until 1927 when the Kuomintang succeeded in again overthrowing the militarist government in the North and placing the nation under the direct control of the Party.

In the history of the anti-imperialist movements in the Far East, China has always been taking the lead and, through her determined spirit and sacrificial efforts, she was the first to shake off the shackles imposed upon her by the Imperialists. The beginning of the present century already found China in constant struggle with her oppressors. Although her efforts can not as yet be regarded as completely successful, the far-reaching effect of the spread of nationalism in China is sufficient to foreshadow the imminent downfall of the Imperialist influence in the Far East.

China has been an experimental ground for the Imperialist Powers. Having in possession abundant raw materials and cheap manual labour, it makes a good market for the Powers as well as an ideal place for investment. The competition between the Powers in extending their trade in China has been extremely keen. Since Great Britain monopolized the markets in India and Canada, the Monroe Doctrine closed the two Americas to foreign trade expansion, and Africa is divided among the Powers as their colonies, so the only place left for free trade expansion is found in no other country but China. The outstanding Powers having the greatest business interests in China are Great Britain, Soviet Russia, Japan, Germany, France and United States, their aggregate investments totalling no less than $3,000,000,000 gold.

Foreign economic interests in China reached the highest peak during the period after the Sino-Japanese War and before the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. However, after the Revolution in China in 1911 the imperialist influence in China has been constantly on the decline and the accomplishment of the Nationalist Revolution in 1927 was regarded as the beginning of the end of the Imperialists' economic domination of Asia in general and of China in particular.

During the period beginning from the first Opium War in 1839 to the Boxer Uprising in 1842 China was completely at the mercy of the Powers when the latter, through the exhibition of their military and naval prowess, succeeded in securing from China various special privileges, the most outstanding ones being the cession of territories, the conclusion of unequal treaties, the opening of inland ports to foreign trade, the limitation of import tariff duties and the payment of heavy indemnities. While the Imperialists have actually secured considerable material gain through the adoption of the "gunboat policy" their aggressiveness has aroused overwhelming opposition and resentment in China as well as in other Asiatic countries.

China has a specially gifted position for economic development, having the richest natural resources and the largest population. China has been an agricultural country for centuries, modern industry being only introduced into the country for not more than thirty years. While China is welcoming with open arms any foreign co-operation in the development of her industry, she resents strongly any encroachment on China's territorial or sovereign rights by the Powers.

The Kuomintang is established for the specific purpose of wiping out imperialist influence in China and for extending any assistance possible to other oppressed peoples of the world in their liberation movement. At this very moment, China has the support of all other Asiatic countries with the possible exception of Japan, which has already developed into an imperialistic Power herself.

The Kuomintang, in her strenuous struggle against imperialist oppressions, is working for the establishment of a new social order free from the oppressions of imperialism and capitalism. The Revolution in China is the forerunner of a general anti-imperialist movement in Asia. Domination of the Asiatic Continent by the White people has reached its final stage. The Asiatics have now awakened to the necessity of race determination and they will no longer submit to the oppression of the Western Powers.

Already the independence movements are spreading on the Asiatic Continent like an uncontrollable wild fire. The movements in Korea, India and the Philippine Islands are worthy of special mention. Although Korea was forcibly annexed by Japan in 1901, the independence movement conducted under the Korean Independent Party never ceased since that date. Despite the fact that the Japanese are ruling over Korea with an iron hand the Korean partisans are pushing on the movement vigorously in every part of that country, Thousands of Korean youths have been put to death or imprisoned and punished in other ways on charges of insubordination, but these could not deter the revolutionists from carrying on their well-prepared agitations. Many prominent Korean revolutionists are said to have been assassinated by Japanese secret service men, while many others have disappeared mysteriously. However, the measures taken by the Japanese police authorities have failed to check their activities since the Koreans have made up their minds to secure an independent status for their country or die for that very worthy cause. Even young Korean boys or girls have also joined the movement, declaring it their duty to devote their lives to the campaign to regain independence for their motherland. The success of the Nationalist Revolution in China has an encouraging effect on the Koreans and it is most likely that their labor will sooner or later be rewarded with success.

India's Passive Resistance

In the southwestern corner of the Asiatic Continent India is openly rising up in revolt against British rule. The passive resistance and the anti-British boycott movements under Gandhi has a disastrous result on British prestige as well as on British trade interests in India. Although Gandhi and many other prominent non-resistance movement leaders have been arrested and detained, it has little or no demoralizing effect on the patriotic Indians who are still continuing their movement with redoubled vigor. The two rival Hindu and Moslem religions have buried their hatchets and are now fighting shoulder to shoulder for a coumon cause of national independence. The British authorities are now in a helpless position. While they have failed to pacify the Indians through peaceful means, they have also found it impossible to send a military expedition to India to suppress the movement by force of arms, owing to the unstable economic situation in Great Britain. Already there are indications that the British Government is gradually yielding. But the Indians are determined to secure their rightful independence instead of being content with merely a dominion status

under the British rule. As China has overthrown the Manchu rule, the Indians are determined to wipe out British influence in the country.

While Great Britain has her hands full with the troubles in India, the United States is confronted with a new independence movement in the Philippines. Since the Filipinos lost their independence to the United States in 1899, they have been struggling hard for the recovery of their independent status*. Their appeals have repeatedly been denied by the Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Conference. The Americans told the Filipinos that they are still unfit for self-control, and that the United States Government would give them back their independent status as soon as they are strong enough to take care of themselves. Will the Filipinos admit their inferiority? The latest reports state that the Filipinos are determined to secure at all costs what rightfuly belonged to them in 1899. They are planning to adopt a non-resistance movement as their weapon against the United States.

In Annam the people have also risen up in revolt against French rule. Although the French authorities have successfully put down the uprising and executed their leaders, the Annamites have actually awakened and the French will soon find that race consciousness is irrepressible. In the Dutch East Indies, the last decade also saw several abortive revolutions.

The revolutions in the various parts of the Continent indicate that the people of the East are working with one purpose to overthrow their oppressors, and they no longer wish their homelands to be bossed by outsiders. The domination of Asia by the White people is now at an end. The Asiatics are gradually assuming charge of the affairs in their respective homelands.

During the last two decades conditions in Europe, America and Asia have undergone important changes. A careful analysis of the changing economic trend of the world will show that the centre of world economic influence has shifted from Europe to America and is again gradually shifting from the United States across the Pacific to Asia.

The Race for Economic Supremacy

When the Powers started their race for world economic supremacy in 1870, four Powers struck the highest record in national wealth with Great Britain taking the lead with $40,000,000,000; Germany came second with $38,000,000,000; France the third with $33,000,000,000 and the United States fourth with $30,000,000,000. By the end of the last century, the four aforementioned Powers continued to maintain their position, but the United States jumped into the lead by possessing a national wealth of $65,000,000,000, Great Britain second with $53,000,000,000, Germany third with $49,000,000,000 and France fourth with $43,000,000,000. In 1912 the wealth of the United States jumped up as high as $186,000,000,000. When the war trumpet sounded in 1914, all European countries diverted their attention from industrial development to the war, bringing all constructive work to a complete standstill. The continuance of the War offered a good opportunity for trade expansion to the United States and also to Far Eastern nations. When the War ended the world's economic situation underwent a complete change, with the subsequent result that the centre of world economic influence shifted from Europe to the United States.

While it is true that the United States is now in full command of the world economic influence there are indications that the wealth of Asiatic countries is increasing rapidly and it is not unlikely that the economic domination of the world in the near future will again be shifted from the United States to Asia. Take the coal production for instance. In 1909 coal production in Europe was 576,000,000 tons, America 478,000,000 tons and Asia 49,500,000 tons. According to the statistical figures compiled in 1925, coal production in Europe increased to 578,000,000 tons, America to 543,000,000 tons while the production in Asia increased to 80,500,000 tons, which was twice as much as its former record. The production of iron ore experienced a similar increase. The statistical figures in 1926 indicated that iron production in Europe showed a larger decrease than in the pre-war days; America increased its iron production to former production, while Asia has increased its iron production to seven times more than its former figures. The production of other minerals in Asia also shows a rapid increase, which indicates that Asia's wealth is increasing by large proportions. Asia is now only beginning to develop its rich mineral and natural

(Continued on page 448)

*The Philippines never were independent. The Spaniards were in possession of the Islands centuries before the Americans came.—Ed. C. W. R.

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General Chiang Kai-shek and Christianity

BY Y. Y. LEE

THE recent report that General Chiang Kai-shek was baptized in a Chinese Christian church has become a very interesting topic among the Chinese as well as among foreigners in China. Different doubts, surmises, approbations and dis-approbations have been expressed out of the different minds of the people.

Some are doubtful about the report. They say that it is a rumor, a made up story in ecclesiastical circles of Shanghai. Others say it is as true as the day follows the night, for they have received telegrams and letters confirming the report from their friends in close contact with the General.

According to a friend of the writer who was with the General on the front in Honan during the recent warfare, the following account is worth knowing:

"Judging from the daily life of General Chiang, one can not but admit that he has been long ago a Christian in spirit. Shortly before his departure for the front, his aged mother-in-law, Madame Soong, a pious and respectable lady of honor and age, gave him a Chinese edition of the Bible, requesting him to read it, no matter how busy he might be. This the General accepted with thanks and promised to read every day. While at the front, even in times of hot engagement of cannon fire on the battle field, one could always see on his desk beside piles of official papers a copy of the Bible. What was more praise-worthy, General Chiang not only kept the Bible but read it regularly. He had already acquired the habit of delivering prayers, long before he was baptized."

Some who believed the report but doubted his sincerity expressed skeptical views as to whether his motive was purely religious, whether he really had faith in God and whether he regarded this event of his life as one of the most important.

Gen. Chiang Feels the Power of God

To these questions, both affirmative answers were given. But those, who knew him, his position, environment and experiences, all came to believe in the affirmative. The great love and mercy and almightiness of God is often more sincerely sought and more keenly felt by human beings, when we are at our wit's end in the critical moment of a life-and death matter. An average person does not feel the power of God until he or she finds his or her own power useless. How many people who even abused God all their lives, prayed for forgiveness and mercy when they were brought very near to death's door? Once they were saved, the faith thus acquired is much stronger than that learned from the scriptures and sermons. General Chiang is a man who had many such experiences. How many times has he been exposed to secret as well as open attacks of pistols, bombs, rifle-bullets and cannon-balls? But in the very critical moment of each occasion, he was miraculously saved, not by any human power or wit, but by the Holy Spirit. The risks General Chiang had gone through, which I do not relate now for the sake of saving time and space, would make up an interesting book of adventures if put down in black and white.

In his many narrow escapes the General saw very clearly that the power from Heaven was the greatest and most reliable, for which he felt so much indebted to God. So it was no wonder that shortly after his recent victorious return from the front where he fought desperately against the rebels for more than five months, until he conquered them, he stepped into the church and wanted to be baptized. It was most likely that he was pushed nearer to God by that force which sprang from the field of hard and dangerous experiences. In view of this, it is rather safe to say that he was sincere and serious in joining the Christian church.

Besides, there were other groups of people who were of the opinion that the Christian baptism of General Chiang, Head of the National Government and one of the few most prominent leaders of the Party, was an indication of a pro-religious inclination on the part of the Party and Government as a whole, against the general trend of modern revolutionary tides. This would lend more reasons to his opponents for their anti-Christian works. Fears were even expressed that either the Koumintang would retrocede towards Imperialism or further dissension would arise within the Party.

Meanwhile, quite a number of people thought otherwise. They opined that first of all this was absolutely a personal and private step of General Chiang himself, having nothing to do with the Party or the Government. Whether the Koumintang will be on better terms with Christian churches there is still no telling. Secondly, by becoming a Christian, the General did no wrong. For was not the late leader, Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, a Christian? And was it not specified in the Internal Policy of the Party that the citizens of China were given religious liberty? Then why should not the General be Christianized, if he really so desired?

Most of the enlightened public as well as the members of the Party remarked not without approbation that when General Chiang became a Christian, he set up a fine example for all his comrades. Had we but ten percent of the Koumintang members who would cling to the teachings of Jesus Christ as faithfully as to the teachings of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, the National Revolution would have been a great success. If the members of the Party have the love of Christ and his sacrificing spirit, there would be no internal dissension, no rebellion, and no corruption of any kind. Otherwise, no matter how good the San-Min-Chu-I may be, how strenuous the leaders may exert themselves to keep their followers on the right track, it is much to be doubted that all the good principles and fine systems and strict laws and regulations of the Party can be of any use. The selfish ends, cravings for earthly gains and all the human weakness deeply rooted in men's hearts can not be removed by political means or ideas or both. Religion alone can do it. Chritianity converts human hearts and gives new life. The spiritual revolution which is the foundation and key to success of any kind of political or social revolutions is urgently wanted now in China.

Tsingtao, Nov. 5, 1930.

Chinese Educator Opposes Foreign Council's Board of Education

Paul Hsu, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Education for Greater Shanghai, in a recent statement pointed out that the Chinese Bureau of Education has been greatly handicapped by the activities of the Foreign Settlement authorities who enjoy protection under the existing treaties. He says that although the Foreign Settlement's revenues are about 50 per cent. greater than those of Chinese controlled territory the foreign authorities have paid little or no attention to the education of Chinese living in the Settlement: in fact the so-called municipal schools opened by the Foreign Settlement authorities lay special stress on the English language,instead of Chinese as ought to be the case. The creation by the Council of a Board of Education he says indicates that the Foreign Council has no intention of readjusting educational affairs within its territory in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Education. He insists that all educational affairs in Shanghai, including the Foreign Settlement, must be dealt with in accordance with the Chinese Government's orders and regulations and that they must in no circumstances be handled by organs having no authority or standing.

Intrepid British Airwoman Entertained in Shanghai

Mrs. Victor Bruce, the British airwoman who flew her plane from England, arrived in Shanghai November 14. Representatives of the British Consular authorities, the British Women's Association, the United Association of Women's Clubs of Shanghai and several representatives of the Chinese Government were present to welcome her when she landed at Hungjao. She was the guest of the Joint Committee of Women's Organizations at tiffin at the Cathay Hotel November 15, and later attended a reception and tea arranged by the British Women's Association at their headquarters, 12 The Bund. In the evening she was the guest of the Royal Air Force Association at a dinner in the Dome of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. She hopped off from Shanghai enroute for Japan on the morning of November 18, having delayed her schedule somewhat owing to bad weather.

Is Soviet Russia Going Capitalistic?

Sir Percival Dewhurst Perry, chairman of the Ford Motor Companies of Europe, on his arrival in New York November 11 from a trans-Atlantic crossing declared that the Soviet Russian "Five-Year Plan" program of intensive achievement is doomed to failure. Realizing the collapse of this program, Soviet Russia, he says, will revert to the status of a capitalistic state within a year.

More About French Radio Equipment

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

With reference to the Commercial Representative of R.C.A.'s reply to our letter which appeared in your magazine October 18 we wish to comment as follows:

1) Though the S.F.R. transmitter is delivering less power into the antenna than does the American set, it should be borne in mind that, thanks to the directional antenna of the special S.F.R. type, 24 hours daily communication with Europe is assured, whereas a larger set of 20 or 40 Kws. could do no better. It is therefore evident that, though the initial cost of the total equipment is higher, an enormous saving will be made on consumption of current which economy justifies the extra expense entailed by the construction of rigid steel masts supporting the antenna.

2) The commercial representative of R.C.A. explains that R.C.A. have carried out many comparative tests with the Marconi beam without finding any serious benefit over their own system, and he applies this result to our antenna since it appears to him that our antenna is some modification of the Marconi beam. In actual fact, there is no possible comparison between a Marconi beam and our directional antennas, the principles of which are completely different.

The advantages of our antennas are: All elements of the aerials are radiant instead of half of the elements, no electrical or mechanical adjustment of any kind has to be made in the antennas after construction; most of the losses of energy in the neighboring area are recuperated and radiated, thus increasing the efficiency of the antenna.

Now, for changes in wavelength, it is not more difficult or expensive to alter one of our antenna than one of R.C.A. It is useless to speak of changes of direction: one transmitting station being installed for communicating with one certain country, no change of direction is expected to occur. Should this, for some inconceivable reason, be required, all would have to be reconstructed in the R.C.A. system as well as in ours.

In practice, our directional antennas have been adopted by international concerns including R. C. A. for important stations such as Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile, etc.

3) In supplying the 80 H.P. power plant, S.F.R. acted in strict accordance with the desire of the Ministry of Communications. It is not for us to discuss the choice of the Ministry but we would only mention that it is customary to equip all big wireless stations with their own power plants in order not to depend on local power supply only and thus to avoid any interruptions of service should any damage to local power source occur. In fact, the Ministry of Communications has already installed an additional power plant at their receiving station at Liu Hong which cost approximately G. 4,500.00 while S.F.R. have included in their contract the power plants for both transmitting and receiving stations.

Societe Francaise des Telephones Interurbains
K. ENGELMANN

Shanghai, November 13, 1930.

Rev. Voliva of Zion City Is in Shanghai

The Rev. Wilbur Glenn Voliva, general overseer of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, Lake County, Illinois, accompanied by Mrs. Voliva, and J. H. De Pew, chief radio announcer and manager of the Zion Radio Broadcasting Station, are at present in Shanghai, having come here recently from Tientsin. The colony at Zion was founded by a religious enthusiast named Dowie, who more than quarter of a century ago almost wrecked the organization by a fantastic "drive" on New York City in a special train. Zion City is managed with strict Apostolic simplicity. Tobacco in any form is taboo.

Move to be Made Against Smuggling on Trans-Pacific Steamers

A recent telegram from Washington stated that the U. S. Bureau of Customs is considering a plan for making officers on the principal passenger ships plying to the Orient "dollar a year men," fully sworn as customs officers and empowered to search staterooms of passengers for smuggled narcotics. The plan will soon be submitted to Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and to William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General. It was state that the scheme is particularly aimed at crews of such vessels rather than passengers.

工商部工商訪問局工商經濟月刊

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Lumber Industry in North Manchuria
By Tsao Lien-en

Chinese Cotton Industry, 1930
By Fang Fu-an

The Standard of Living of Factory Workers
By H. D. Lamson

Notes on Chinese Labor Population
By C. F. Ma

Company Law (Translated from Chinese)

Foreign Loans

Retail Prices in Peipng

TEN DOLLARS A YEAR

Published by the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor,

4th Floor, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.

Aftermath of the War in Central China

BY C. T. LIANG

The war having terminated it is fitting to enumerate some of the after-effects upon Central China.

Without doubt the most immediate effect of the peace is the rebirth of optimism in all circles. After some seven months of uninterrupted fighting, when all agencies of production suffered handicaps on every turn, the people of the Mid-Yangtze provinces heaved a universal sigh of relief and gave themselves up to reborn optimism. Like wild fire, this renewed optimistic feeling spreads among all classes. In business, there are entertained hopes of commercial revival consequent to the reopening of war-locked territories. Entrepreneurs in general are looking forward to good times ahead. The rural population, which during the days of turmoil left its native homes in search of safety in big cities, likewise is returning to the countryside to enjoy peacefully, the fruits of a bountiful harvest.

Additional crops of rumors attended the restoration of normal conditions in the country. One of the wildest in circulation has it that fresh political and military realignments were in the making in the North. It says further that the temporary eclipse of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang created a new situation wherein Nanking and Mukden face each other across the Yellow River with the recently retreating Kuominchun holding the balance. In many instances, the story has been magnified to exaggerated proportions, of which the above forms only a modest version. It is rather fortunate that this should have elicited strong and immediate denials from Generals Chiang and Chang, which go a long way toward allaying the fears of anxious local inhabitants.

A second report which enjoys better credence states that the Hupeh Provincial Government may undergo another reorganization. In this new Government, it is virtually certain that Huang Chang-ku, former Reconstruction Commissioner of Hupeh, will be left out owing to his corrupt record and that Generals Hsu Yuan-chien and Hsia Tao-yin and Hua Cho-ming, until recently Chief Secretary of the Hupeh Provincial Government, will be taken in with General Hsu acting as Chairman. It is learned on good authority that the above recommendation has already been submitted by General Ho Chen-chun to President Chiang for action. How far such recommendation can bear fruit is a matter for the future, although it is generally believed that President Chiang has already put foward the idea of letting the Chairmanship pass to General Hsu.

The Returned Soldiers

As might be expected, the Wuhan cities are fating a rampant soldiery just returned from the war fronts. Two consquences follow in its wake. One is that the local retail retailers and hawkers are doing a very brisk trade by sheer reason of its presence The other is that many troops have to billet on private houses as there are not enough barracks to go around. On the whole, military discipline has been excellent, instances of minor disorderly conduct being excepted of course.

All indications point to the fact that a thorough over hauling of the communist banditry problem is in progress. In fact, this question has been an allpresent one to the local authorities since General Ho Yin-chin arrived here to direct the affairs of the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief. Then, however, the efforts of the authorites in suppressing banditry had often been handicapped by the lack of sufficient forces until the conclusion of the war brought in a change.

The return of General Ho Chen-chun to Hupeh ushered in a new epoch in the history of local bandit suppression. As soon as he set foot on Hupeh soil, General Ho summoned over six divisions of troops to repatriate to Hupeh. Next he divided Hupeh into five areas to each of which he assigned one or more divisions for garison purposes. These are: General Hsia Tao-yin's division and General Pan Shan-tsai's brigade for Eastern Hupeh, the two divisions of General Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai for Southern Hupeh now transferred to Hunan, General Hsiao Tze-tsu's division for central Hupeh; General Hsu Yuan-chien's division for Western Hupeh (now transferred to the region along the Wuchang-Changsha Railway); the troops under General Li Yun-lung, Yeh Wei-chun, Tan Shih-sen and Tsang Kuan-yin for Northern Hupeh; and General Yung Chih-fang's gendarmerie brigade for the Han River valley. Then he gave orders that all bandits must be eliminated within two months. As a matter of fact, a start had been made by Szechuen troops upon Hung Hu Lake in Western Hupeh, one of the two most important communist centers in Hupeh (the other one being Huangchow in Eastern Hupeh). Unfortunately, the absence of a guide cost General Hsiang Chen-chieh, a Szechuanese commander, his life at the entrance of the Hunghu Lake. Be this as it may General Ho, now raised to the command of bandit suppression in Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhui, and with more reinforcements daily pouring in, remains as ever unshaken in his program of uprooting the curse of banditry from Central China once for all.

Since the combined forces of Chu-Yeh, Mao cheh-tung, Peng Teh-huai and Huang Kung-lio failed during the past month of September to secure a foothold in Hunan, the communist menace shifted then to Kiangsi, the Western districts of Lienhua, Bai-an, Kan and Kishuei being particularly infested with "red" elements. In order to prevent the Changsha debacle from befalling Kiangsi, the Central Government promptly mobilized thirteen divisions thereto. Of these the first to take guard in the Province were the divisions under the respective commands of Generals Kung Ping-fang, Hsiung Hsih-hui, Teng Ting-shing, Lo Lin, Hsu Keh-hsiang. Tan Tao-yuan, Li Chio and Chang Hui-chin and the Independent Brigade under General Liu Yi, furthermore, five more divisions, and six men-of-war are being held in readiness for departure into Kiangsi at a moment's notice in addition to four bombing planes which are assisting the attacks on the "Reds." It goes without saying that the attack has been well planned and such intelligent commanders as Generals Hsiung Hsih-hui and Mao Ping-wen have received orders to guard the loopholes on the Anhui and Fukien-Kwangtung borders respectively.

Lately, the "Red" bands in Kiangsi, where they are being hard pressed by the Government troops, betrayed an inclination to escape into Hunan again where some of their colleagues are still hiding in their strongholds in Pingkiang and Linyang. With a view to guarding against this General Ho Chen-chun, at the request of General Ho Chien despatched the two Cantonese divisions into Hunan, while General Hsu Yuan-chien's division stands by at the Hupeh-Hunan border. At the same time, General Liu Chien-hsu is combing western Hunan for Communists who were recently shipped over from her Northern neighbor. It is generally expected that the elimination of Communist banditry from Kiangsi and Hunan will greatly facilitate the work of bandit-suppression in Hupeh and Anhui.

Finally, the state of siege was also lifted in the Wuhan cities in consequence of the large number of troops quartered here. Excepting for the special care taken imperceptibly by the local military authorities, normal traffic has been restored.

Hankow, November 9, 1930.

Norwegian Ship is Pirated Near Mirs Bay

The steamer *Hirundo*, Norwegian owned, plying between Hongkong, Swatow, and Bangkok, after leaving Hongkong on the morning of November 9, was captured by Mirs Bay pirates on November 12. The pirates took the vessel to Mirs Bay, escaping with their booty. They kidnapped the first and third Chinese compradores and looted the passengers, including 31 children, 55 infants, 66 females and 142 males. The vessel carries a Norwegian captain, J. A. Pedersen, and five Norwegian officers.

The pirates, who were disguised as passengers, rushed the bridge, controlling the main deck and engine room simultaneously. The captain's wife was imprisoned in the chart room by armed pirates, who also guarded the engineers inside the cooks' room. The pirates shot the Chinese steward. The officers did not offer any resistance as the *Hirundo* does not carry any anti-piracy guard. The marauders did not touch the 700 tons of general cargo. The *Hirundo* later returned to Hongkong.

Shooting Sporting Permits Now Cost $30 in China

American applicants for permits to carry firearms in China are referred by the Consular authorities to the Bureau of Public Safety. The regulations state that applications must be accompanied by five two-inch half-length photographs of the applicant and a certificate, the fee for which is $2.00 for a gun of the new type and $1.00 for a gun of the old type. After the application form is filled out the U. S. Consulate will visa it provided it is satisfied that the gun will be used only for sporting purposes or self-defense, as the case may be. In addition to a carrying certificate it is necessary to obtain a shooting permit for sporting purposes, the fee for which is thirty dollars local currency.

An Experiment Among Women Workers in Shanghai

An interesting experiment among women factory workers is being tried by the Young Women's Christian Association, in the Western District of Shanghai. In this district 30,000 to 40,000 women workers are employed in over twelve kinds of factories. A centre for women workers was opened by the Asseoiation last March on Ferry Road and in October a second place was opened on Robinson Road so that now four houses are being used for the work.

The secretary in charge is Miss Helen Chung, a graduate of Shanghai College, who came to the Association as Industrial Secretary soon after the centre was opened, Miss Chung and the three other workers who live in the centre give all or part time to the work.

On visiting the centre you will be taken first to the houses on Ferry Road where there are class and club rooms and living quarters. From the passage you pass though a small courtyard and enter a room furnished attractively with simple Chinese furnishings which serves as reception and dining room and also as a meeting room for small groups when needed. The class room and club room are equipped with tables for games and study, a victrola, folding chairs and a small organ. Here, the secretary informs you, the girls come three times a day for classes. The night workers come in the early morning before going home to sleep and also in the afternoon before the night shift. Day workers come in the evening. "To do this", she says, "requires much effort. Sometimes a student may be so sleepy that ber head begins to nod. And often she falls asleep." The average working day for these girls is eleven hours and a girl must be rather strong physically to be able to do her work and then come to study night after night. Many come and study for a while but find it too hard so stop.

The Robinson Road centre, which was opened Oct. 1st., is located a short distance away in two new houses and provides larger meeting rooms which can also be used as club and class rooms and a large courtyard which can be used for open air meetings and recreational activities. The rooms are well kept and are attractive with convicing posters showing in a graphic way habits of good health and good citizenship. An interesting feature of the work of this centre is the small hostel which occupies the upstairs rooms of the two houses. Here are clean, well lighied and ventilated bedrooms, a bath room and dining and living room. Nine girls who have come to Shanghai from other places or from distant parts of the city to work in this district and who have no family with whom they can live are accomodated.

The hostel besides serving girls who cannot satisfactroy living arrangements serves as a means of education both the girls who live in it and for the many others who come daily to the centre for study

China Tackles the Problem of Her Outstanding Obligations

An informal conference was held at Nanking November 15 between representatives of China and the Governments of the United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands, for the purpose of initiating discussions towards the adjustment of China's foreign and domestic obligations that are in arrears. Discussion centered upon the procedure to be adopted for reaching a settlement.

A spokesman for the Chinese representatives, interviewed by the *Kuo Min* News Agency, stated that the Government is desirous of making a settlement that will be fair both to China and to the creditors and that it is hoped that the negotiations will lead to an early settlement of all duly contracted obligations.

It was further made known that any settlement negotiated will be duly submitted for ratification by the National Government before becoming effective.

A committee has been appointed by the Central Government to study this problem of China's debts. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the Chairman of the Judicial Yuan, is the chairman. Other members are: T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications; and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is attending the meetings of the committee.

Acting under the instructions of the Government, the Customs Service has set aside $400,000 monthly as from last June for loan re-organization.

As regards unsecured loans, T.V. Soong is engaged upon a study of ways and means with the object of formulating a plan for their repayment.

The CHINESE NATION

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

New Station in Chapei

The Ministry of Railways on Nov. 14 approved a request of the authorities of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to construct a new station for the Shanghai-Woosung branch in the Chapei district of Shanghai. Tenders have been called for the construction work.

Coal Discovery in Manchuria

A dispatch by *Reuters* from Mukden on Nov. 13 stated a deposit of coal of excellent quality had been discovered at Fotsowai, near Chinchou between Mukden and Shanhaikwan. The Liaoning Mining Bureau has advanced the sum of $1,000,000 for the opening of the new mine.

Cuban Sugar for China

The first shipment of Cuban sugar ever received in China arrived at Shanghai this week aboard the Norwegian steamer *Brynje*, the quantity being 6,500 tons consigned to the Chinese Min Wha Sugar Refinery in the Yangtszepoo district. The company has contracted for 50,000 tons of sugar to be imported from Cuba.

Chinese Gunboats to Patrol Upper Yangtsze

Upon the request of Li Chung-kung, managing-director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the Ministry of Navy has ordered several Chinese gunboats to the Upper Yangtsze to undertake the service of protecting Chinese shipping against the depredations of pirates and bandits. The boats will patrol the river between Hankow and Ichang.

No Further Independent Arms Buying

The Ministry of War on Nov. 16 petitioned the Executive Yuan urging that a circular order be immediately issued prohibiting the independent purchase of army and ammunition by indepenent military units. The Ministry demanded that no military units anywhere in the country be permitted to import war munitions from abroad, without the sanction of the Central authorities at Nanking.

Retrenchment on C. E. R.

Mr. Rudy, Soviet director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, at a meeting of the Board of Audit on Nov. 8, declared that it may shortly be necessary to enforce strict economy in all departments of the railway due to the world economic crisis. He stated that it may be necessary to cut salaries as well as further decrease personnel. He also said there was a possibility that free fuel and free houses for employees may be abolished in the near future. No decision was reached on any of the matters, but it was announced that there would be further discussions of the problem of ourtailing railway expenditures.

Merchandising American Products in the Philippines

Assistant Trade Commissioner Harvey V. Bonner, Manila, in a recent bulletion calls attention to the important place which American merchandise occupies in the daily life of the Philippine people. In 1929 the total import trade was valued at $147,160,000, of which $92,600,000, or 63 per cent, was with the United States. The average per capita income of the 12,000,000 people of the Philippines is only approximately $25 a year. The per capita imports in 1929 amounted to $12.25 while the average consumption of American goods was valued at $7.70. In 1903 per capita imports from the United States amounted to only approximately $0.50.

Capt. Dollar Inspects Canton Improvements

Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar shipping interests, who was entertained by officials of the Canton Municipal Government on Nov.12, expressed admiration at the extensive modernization program which has been put through in Canton in recent years, Capt. Dollar said, "Thirty years ago when I first visited Canton, there were no wide roads. Now a magnificent sight meets my eyes wherever I go; I find tall buildings and broad avenues everywhere. Capt. Dollar, who is making an extensive tour of the East, recently was in Manila where he superintended the opening of a new inter-island steamship service. After his visit in Canton, Capt. Dollar plans to proceed to Singapore, following which he will return to San Francisco by way of China and Japan.

Dollar Urges Philippines To Produce Silk

Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar shipping interests, who recently visited the Philippine Islands and assisted in the inauguration of a new inter-island steamship service which his company is inaugurating, urged the Filipinos to develop a native silk industry. In an address delivered at Iloilo on Nov. 6 Capt. Dollar expressed the opinion that silk could be produced in the Philippines as well as in China and Japan. He declared that his purpose in visiting the Islands was to assist in the development of commerce and the tourist trade.

Railway Conference at Hsuchowfu

A conference of managing directors of various Chinese Government railways north of the Yangtsze river opened in Hsuchowfu on Nov. 17 for the purpose of considering general railway rehabilitation, adjustment of rolling stock and other problems resulting from the recent civil war. Chien Tsung-tser, chief engineer of the Ministry of Railways at Nanking presided over the meeting. Officials of the following railways attended the meeting, Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Mukden, Tsinan-Tsingtao, Lung-Hai, Peiping-Hankow and Peiping-Suiyuan lines,

Armored Cars for Railway Protection

Gen. Chiang Tso-ou, commander of the Armored Train Corps of the National War Ministry, has apportioned the following armored cars to the various railways for patrol service against attacks:

Tientsin-Pukow Railway—the Changcheng, Yunkwei and Kwangwei.

Lung-Hai Railway—the Peiping, Hukwang and Sincheng, to be assisted by the Taiping and Tungyi.

Peiping-Hankow Railway—the Hsiping and Minsen.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway—the Wuyuan and Sinning.

Shanghai-Hangchow Railway—the Ningpo.—

Commandeering of Railway Stock To Be Prohibited

The National Executive Yuan at Nanking on Nov. 12 adopted a resolution strictly prohibiting the commandeering of railway rolling stock by the military authorities. The resolution originated with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and stated that the commandeering of railway cars and engines by the military authorities seriously affected the commerce of the country. Circular orders have now been issued to military au thorities throughout the country demanding the immediate return of all rolling stock.

Flood Prevention for Fenghwa Area of Chekiang

Yu Ya-ching, prominent Chinese merchant and shipowner of Shanghai and chairman of the Ningpo Native Guild, has petitioned the National Government suggesting the development of an extensive reclamation scheme in the Fenhwa district of Chekiang province. Wu Tsz-hou, chairman of the Fenghwa Native Guild in Shanghai, is also supporting the proposal, which is estimated to cost $2,000,000. The petition states that the annual flooding of this district results in large losses for the farmers and villagers. The Fenghwa district of Chekiang province is the native home of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Central Bank in Sound Condition

The report of the Supervisory Committee on their latest examination shows the position of the Central Bank of China to be as follows:—

Total Amount of Notes in Circulation	
Dollar Notes	$21,122,412.00
Subsidiary coin notes at 12	936,400 00
	$22,058,821.00

Reserves Against Notes in Circulation	
Cash Reserve	$19,525.542.00
(of the above snm $15,008,494.27 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $1,322,217.00 is kept in branches and sub-branches; $3,194,740,73 is kept in local bank.)	
Securities reserve	$2,533,360.00
	$22,058,812.00

Proposal for New Railway Connecting Canton and Chungshan Harbor

Since the Tangchiawan Harbor, or the Chunshan Harbcr, has been officially proclaimed as a free port in south China, attempts have been made to build a railway connecting the new port with Canton, by the National Ministry of Railways. It is learned that the Ministry has wired to the railway administration of the Canton-Shaokuan section of the Canton-Hankow Railway to despatch immediately a corps of surveyors and engineers to survey the line and make estimates. The line is to start from Fushan on the Canton-Sansui Railway to the Chunshan port passing Chenchun, Tailiang, Yungchi, Siaolam and Shikki. From the new port there will be a branch line to Kuchen, a small but important commercial port near Kongmoon. The Ministry's order further instructs that an estimate should be made in regard to the amount of materials, imported or native, necessary for the construction of the line. Attempts should also be made to investigate the business along the Line. Meanwhile, the provincial government and the Executive Committee of the Chunshan Harbor have been advised to that effect. Special protection will be accorded to the detachment of surveyors and engineers by the provincial government.

Another New Apartment Building Nearing Completion

The trade and building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Nov. 15 announced that another apartment building to be known as the Friedman Apartments, will be ready for occupancy by May 1. The building is being constructed by Mr. Friedman on Ferry Road in the International Settlement and will contain 20 apartments, fifteen consisting of four rooms and five of three rooms. The building will be six stories in height and in addition to the apartments will contain space for eighteen garages on the ground floor.

A new real estate firm to be known as the Shanghai Realty Corporation has been organized in Shanghai with a capital of G.$500,000. Percy Chu of the Chinese Central Bank is chairman and the directors include G. R. Coutz, H. D. Rodger, H. E. Booker, the latter being connected with the Capital Theater. The new company will take over the Shanghai Realty Co., Ltd., 58 Szechuen Road.

Another new apartment building, known as Avenue Dubail Apartments, costing $400,000 will be opened shortly. The building is being constructed by Chinese interests and will contain 49 apartments, The building is four stories in height and covers practically one acre of and.

Annual Meeting at Nanking of National Forestry Assn.

The annual conference of the National Forestry Association of China was held at Nanking University, College of Agriculture & Forestry on November 12. Some 70 leading foresters of the country were present, and they spent the whole day giving reports of their various activities in different parts of the country, and discussing various problems that had come to the attention of the Association. Perhaps the most important report at the conference was one by D. Y. Lin, who, as President of the Association, gave a general bird's eye-view of the activities of the Association during the past twelve months. Mr. Lin mentioned especially the following matters which received the attention of the Association during the year:

1. Petitioning the Legislative Yuan for an early promulgation of the Forestry Law of the country;
2. Officially asking the Ministry of Education to arrange to incorporate forestry subjects in all the Primary School text books used in this country;
3. Helping the Central Party Headquarters to draw up a program for guiding the different Tangpu in their forestry publicity work;
4. Helping the National Capital Reconstruction Commission in their forestry work, and working out an aesthetic forestry program for Nanking and its environs.

Criticism of Cable Parleys

The so-called "Cable Contracts Cancellation Movement Committee," of the Chinese Telegraph Communication Workmen's Unions of Kiangsu, Hupeh, Shantung, Hopei and other provinces, is stated to have telegraphed to the Fourth Plenary Kuomintang meeting in Nanking raising strong objection to the present negotiations between the National Government and the foreign cable companies. According to a report which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao*

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

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April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

on Nov. 17 the Chinese workmen's union alleges that the Ministry of Communications has granted a fifteen year extension of the landing privileges of the three foreign cable companies, the Commercial Pacific, Eastern Extension and Great Northern companies. The workmen's union demands a complete cancellation of the cable contracts at their expiration on December 31 of this year and the negotiation of a new agreement on equitable lines.

The *Shun Pao* on Nov. 17 published an account of a radio address which was broadcasted by Chuang Chi-huan, head of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications wherein Mr. Chuang outlined the Government's policy in respect to the cable negotiations. Mr. Chuang stated that the Government demanded five things: (1) abolition of cable landing rights; (2) termination of the cable monopoly; (3) limitation of the right of receiving and dispatching messages; (4) power of fixing rates should be lodged with the Chinese Government; (6) early amortization of outstanding loans advanced by the cable trust to past Chinese governments in Peiping.

In reference to the negotiations between the Chinese Telegraph Department and the Japanese cable interests, Mr. Chuang stated that four chief points were involved in the negotiations; (1) adjustment of the control of the Shanghai-Nagasaki line; (2) opening of the line between Tsingtao and Sasebo; (3) opening of the line between Dairen and Chefoo; (4) adjustment of questions pertaining to Japanese operation of lines in South Manchuria. According to Mr. Chuang's statement the Japanese "are tenaciously clinging to their ancient privileges and refusing to meet China's demands."

Launching of "Yat-Sen," China's Newest Gunboat

More than 3,000 persons, including a large number of Chinese officials were present at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai on Nov. 12 to witness the launching of the *Yat-Sen*, China's newest gunboat. Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor performed the christening cermony. The following technical description of the new naval craft appeared in the *North-China Daily News:*

The *Yat-Sen*, presented an imposing appearance as she was taken in charge by tugs after the launching. Her clean-cut build, which was accentuated by the lack of supperstructure, showed that the principal aim of her designers was of a practical kind.

Speed of 20 Knots

Two hundred and seventy feet over all, with a length on l.w.l of 252ft., the new gumboat will have a cruising speed of 20 knots, the propelling machinery consisting of two sets of high speed inverted directacting surface condensing triple expansion engines. Steam will be supplied by three Thornycroft water tube boilers with a working pressure of 275 lb., to the square inch, a pressure hitherto unprecedented in vessels of a similar type.

Accommodation has been provided for a total complement, officers, and crew, of 200 persons, all quarters being equipped with the most modern sanitary and social requirements.

Special Armament

The armament of the *Yat-Sen* consists of one 6-inch quick-firing (pom-pom) gun on the forecastle deck, a similar three-inch gun atop of the chart house, one 4.7 gun atop of the aft deck house, and three three-inch quick-firers on top of the casing.

The principal dimensions of the Yat Sen are as follow: —Length over all, 270 ft; length on l.w.l., 252ft., breadth moulded, 34ft., depth moulded, 17ft., draft (full load condition), 11ft., 6-in.. displacement, 1550 tons.

She w ill be placed in active commission about February 10.

Heavy Increase in Machinery Imports for April-June

Imports of machinery into Shanghai during the April-June quarter of this year showed a heavy increase over the corresponding period of 1929, according to a report released by the Maritime Customs.

Agricultural machinery imports reached a total of Hk. Tls. 168,124 in the second quarter of this year as against Hk. Tls. 98, 719 in the identical period of 1929. Machinery for electric power stations had a value of Hk. Tls. 485,042 as compared with Hk. Tls. 310,913, and printing, bookbinding, and paper-cutting machinery showed a value of Hk. Tls. 525,709, while the same period of last year the figure was Hk. Tls. 199,347.

Textile Machines Gain

Machinery for propelling (as boilers, turbines, etc.) showed an import value of Hk. Tls. 729,348 as against Hk. Tls,568,488; machinery for the textile industries, such as carding, color-printing weaving, spinning, etc., had an import figure of Hk. Tis2.798,662 as compared to Hk. Tls. 1.577 748. Pumps and pumping machinery showed a value of Hk. Tls. 47.130, a decline under the mark of Hk. Tls. 125,600.

Other kinds of textile machinery and parts, including cotton gins, and parts, reached an import value of Hk. Tls. 1.779,650, gaining over the figure of Hk. Tls. 882,529. Machines, sewing and knitting showed an import of 390 pieces as against 2,536 pieces.

Rail Imports Increase

Railway and tramway materials had an import value of Hk. Tls. 250,786 as against Hk. Tls. 33,671, and telegraph and telephone materials, including wireless apparatus, showed a value of Hk. Tls. 290,650 as compared to Hk. Tls. 427.889.

A decline is noted in the import of typewriters and parts of typewriters, the value being Hk. Tls. 58,581 as against Hk. Tls. 143,895. The number of imported motor cars totaled 198 as against 592, and railway carriages and wagons showed a total value of Hk. Tls. 190,955 as compared to Hk. Tls. 135,685.

Arrival of the Canadian Trade Delegation at Shanghai

The Canadian Trade Delegation composed of prominent businessmen, bankers' industrialists and newspapermen arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, Nov. 16 and after a stay of one week are scheduled to proceed to Hongkong and Canton, their purpose being to investigate the possibility in China for an extension of Canadian trade. The delegation was met at Shanghai by Col. L.M. Cosgrove, Canadian Trade Commissioner and by representatives of the local foreign and Chinese chambers of commerce. The Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai as well as the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Industry, Commerce and Labor gave dinners in honor of the visitors and in addition they were entertained by the various chambers of commerce and the Pan-Pacific Association.

The mission is headed by John M. Imrie, one of Canada's leading newspapermen and managing director of the *Edmonton Daily Journal*. William McL. Clarke, secretary of the Canadian General Chamber of Commerce, formerly Government Trade Commissioner to the Mediterranean countries, also is a member of the party.

The other members are R. H. Baird, supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada; F. J. Burd, managing director of the *Vancouver Province*, leading daily newspaper of western Canada; A. B. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; J. O. Cameron, president of the Lumber Company, of Victoria; S. H. Carsley, of Montreal, chemical engineer and prominent technical writer; H. V. Haight, of Sherbrooke, Ontario, executive engineer of the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company; Mayne D. Hamilton, of Vancouver, secretary of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Grant Johnson, member of the Montreal Stock Exchange; R. S. Kelsch, consultant engineer of Montreal; Alfred Lambert, president of Alfred Lambert, Ltd., the Acton Rubber Company, the Acton Shoe Company and director of the Canada Accident and Fire Insurance Company. J. L. Lawsen, Montreal, supervisor of banking arrangements, Royal Bank of Canada; J. EdmondLebrecque, Montreal, wholesale grocer; W. Lewis, of Montreal, student of economics; H. J. Oldaker, Vancouver, manager of the Vancouver Branch of the Bank of Montreal; Norman C. Sawers, of Vancouver, president of the P. J. Fyfe-Smith Company, hardwood lumber dealers; and Max Steinkopf, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, senior partner of Steinkopf and Lawrence, attorneys

Completion of First Unit of Peiping Catholic U.

The Catholic order of Benedictine Monks on Oct. 29 opened for inspection the first large building of the new Catholic University which is being constructed in Peiping. The building occupies grounds formerly a part of the estate of Prince Tsai T'ao and was constructed in massive style resembling the fashion of a walled Chinese city. There are green-tiled corner towers and a central roof of tile which covers the central auditorium. It represents a combination of Oriental and Occidental architecture and was designed by Dom Adalbert Gresnight, Dutch Benedictine monk whose works appear in other parts of China as well as in South America. The general plan of the structure follows a figure 8 with inner quadrangles, around which are to be found the class rooms, laboratories, students rest rooms and dormitories, etc. The auditorium has a seating capacity for 1,000 students. The building will rank as one of the showplaces of Peiping and represents the realization of a

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plan fostered by the Holy See for an institution of higher learning in China under the auspices of the Catholic Church. According to a report which appeared in the *Peiping Leader* the actual enterprise was started by Mgr. Constantini, who had received a petition from a noted Chinese scholar. Pope Pius XI approved of the idea of such a university under the guardianship of the Benedictines. In 1919 Vincent Ying, well known Chinese teacher of Peiping addressed the Pope on the subject and through his efforts the American-Cassiness Congregation accepted the matter of raising funds.

After the congregation had accepted the huge responsibility of financing and directing the university, the very Rev, G. B. O'Toole previously visiting Peiping to make a preliminary survey and report his findings to the Pope, Benedict XV, and to Dom Fidelis Stotzingen, Abbot-Primate of the Order of St. Benedict, steps were swift. Vincent Archabbey undertook the technical leadership of the university. After official documents had been secured from Rome, Dom Ildephonse Brandstetter and Dom Placidus Rattenberger came to Peiping from Latrobe in 1924. In 1925 Archabbot Aurelius of St. Vincents was appointed chancellor of the embryo university and he came to Peiping with Dr. O'Toole, whom he had selected as rector. They secured the estate of the former prince Tsai T'ao in the West City. The property is held in trust for the University by the Benedictine Order. Other neighbouring grounds were added.

Depressed State of Silk-Weaving Industry in Chekiang

(From The China Times)

The silk-weaving industry in Chekiang is most important. It is concentrated at Hangchow and Huchow. During recent years it has shown a sharp depression. The Hangchow area, renowned for its production of satin (杭緞), crepe (大綢), pongee (杭紡) etc., was quite prosperous in 1925 and 1926. At the end of 1927 there remained 52 silk-weaving factories in operation. Thirty factories were, however, closed down during the year 1928. The following is a list, showing the comparative details of silk-weaving factories working in 1927 and 1930 respectively:—

Year	No. of Factories	Capital	No. of Workmen	No. of Looms
1927	52	$800,000	5600	4007
1930	13	$570,000	3141	700

The failure of the Hangchow silk-weaving industry as viewed from the above particulars is evident. According to the writer's personal investigation, haggard rickshs coolies who are seen everywhere in the Hangchow municipality, are mostly silk-weaving workmen, thrown out of their jobs after the bankruptcy of the factories. The factories which have survived are, with a view to minimizing their running exepenses, tending to adopt electric-driven machinery. The problem of unemployment thus has become even more severe.

The depressed state of the silk-weaving industry in Huchow is practically on a par with that in Hangchow. During its Golden Age there were more than 60 factories and over 12,000 home looms in the city and its suburbs, yielding a yearly production of 900,000 P'i (匹). Sad to relate, up to the end of 1929, more than half of them suspended. There were left only 30 factories functioning, not over 1000 home looms moving, and the annual output did not exceed 500,000 P'i.

The abrupt collapse of the silk-weaving industry during recent years has brought about a tremendous industrial crisis to Chekiang and endangers the economic standing of the whole nation. The decline in Chekiang has involved the silk-weaving enterprises in Shanghai and Soochow as well. Seeing that Chinese silk transactions in foreign markets have been in stagnation since the current year and that they could no longer afford to suffer any losses, the silk merchants in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Shanghai closed down their filatures one after another. In order to remedy the adverse situation in the silk and silk-weaving industry, the representatives selected from various silk filatures of the above mentioned localities have recently convened a conference in Shanghai, deciding to petition the National Government to issue a Silk Loan of $10,000,000.00.

Translated by T.H. Dzau, Zankow, Hangchow, October 26, 1930.

Who's Who in China

Li Shu-hua
李書華

Li Shu-hua, university president; born at Changli, Hopei, 1889; Docteur ei-Sciences, Paris, 1922; professor of physics of the National University of Peking, 1922-30; concurrently, dean of physics department of the same University, 1925-26; acting rector of the Franco-Chinese University, Peking, 1925-27; vice-chancellor of Peiping National University, since 1929; author of: "La permeabilite' Selective des membranes Polarisees," "La creation des Varietes nouvelles agricoles et horticoles" (all in French); and "Atomic Theory" (in Chinese); address: Pa-Mien-Tsao-Tsun-Shu Hutung, No. 23. Peiping.

Lin Yu-tang, author, philologist and critic; born at Changchow, Amoy, 1895; studied at St. John's university from 1911, graduating in 1916; teacher at Tsing Hua College 1916-1919; associate editor of the "Chinese Social and Political Science Review" 1918; took postgraduate philolo-gical studies at Harvard 1919-1920, receiving A. M. in absentia in 1921; travelled in France 1920; studied at Jena, Germany, in the spring of 1921; studied indogermanic philology under Sievers and Streitberg at Leipzig, 1921-1923, receiving Dr. Phil. in 1923; returned to China and became professor of English philology at Peking National University 1923-1926; lecturer on philology at Peking National Normal University, 1923-1926; dean of Peking National Women's Normal University and head of English department, 1926; left Peking with the general exodus of radical professors in 1926; became dean of Arts College of Amoy University and seriously started reforms; became wise and joined the Wuhan Government as Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry under Eugene Chen in 1927; became managing editor of the "People's Tribune" after the Wuhan-Communist split in July 1927; left politics after the success of the revolutionists and devoted himself exclusively to writing; joined the Academia Sinica (National Research Academy) in 1930 as foreign-language editor and research fellow in philology; contributing editor to the "China Critic" and columnist for the "Little Critic;" first inventor of indexing system for Chinese characters; co-worker on the official romanization system; author of "Phlological Essays," "Critical Essays" and other volumes in Chinese; "Kaiming English Books" and "War-Time Essays"; specialist at barking; playwright of "Confucius and the Queen of Wei", which precipitated a ministerial investigation at the birthplace of Confucius; address: c/o The National Research Institute, 205 Avenue Du Roi Albert, French Concession, Shanghai.

Lin Yutang
林語堂

Miss Ting Shu-ching
丁淑靜

Miss Ting Shu-ching, missionary worker; born at Lintsing, Shantung; received education at the Peking Union College for women and the National Training School, Y.W.C.A. New York, U.S.A.; ex-general secretary of the Peking Y.W.C.A.; now, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China; she is now touring abroad on a mission of the Y.W.C.A.; address: The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China, 23. Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Hsi C. Wang, engineer and business executive; born in Fukien, 1892; graduate of Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1913; went to America 1914; graduate with B. S. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Techonology and Harvard University in 1917 and A. M. from Columbia University, 1918; research student at Harvard University, 1918-20; returned to China in 1920 and became an instructor at the Tsing Hua College, Peking; technical secretary of the mechanical department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1921; promoted assistant chief of the navigation department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1924; chairman of the committee for taking over and reorganization of the Yu-Tung Shipping Company which was afterwards changed into North-Eastern State Shipping Company; general manager of the same Company, Sept. 1925; assisted in taking over ships, wharfs and docks belonging to the Eastern Railway, Sept. 1926; managing director of the North-Eastern Shipping Syndicate, 1927; chief of the general affairs department of the (old) China National Aviation Corporation, 1930; in

Hsi C. Wang (Wang Hsi-chang)
王錫昌

June 1930, when the Corporation was reorganised, he was appointed business manager and concurrently secretary of the board of directors of the same Corporation; member of the Committee on the Sino-American Air Agreement; member of the Iron and Steel Institute of London; author of "Grain Growth in Iron and Steel;" address: China National Aviation Corporation, 3. Canton Road. Shanghai.

MISSIONARIES AND GOVERNMENTS

(Continued from page 428)

foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is worthy of note:

> "When a government is culpably negligent in affording protection to missionary properties, there is a principle of international law which holds that government responsible for whatever losses occur, and no government to which missionaries belong would wish to vacate the right to hold the negligent government responsible for all damages. Upon the other hand, if a government is unable to protect the properties of its own citizens and even of the government itself, and if under the circumstances the property of a foreigner *or even a foreigner's life is lost, the government cannot be held responsible.* The decision of the question turns upon the ability of the government to afford the protection which was not given."

* The International Review of Missions, July 1924 page 352

In view of the complications with which they are involved, it is always advisible for missionaries, in order to be free from any unpleasant international friction or provoking local feelings, to withdraw from any locality as soon as they become aware that peace is threathened or native protection inadequate till peace and order have been fully restored. To act otherwise would be unfair to the people of the country they profess to serve and, at the same time, bring discredit to the Religion they exert such efforts to propagate.

FRANCIS T. C. LEE

Canton, November 12, 1930.

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM IN ASIA

(Continued from page 433)

resources. When the Continent is sufficiently developed there will be no question about its rising importance in future world economics. The twentieth century will see the development of Asia and the decline of imperialist influence in the Far East.

The Nationalist Revolution in China foreshadows the forthcoming change in world politics. The successes of the Revolution in China has encouraged other oppressed peoples to rise up in self-determination. The time is drawing near when Imperialism will give way to Nationalism. The Powers were able to ignore the interests of China at the Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Conference, but those days are over. The peoples of the East have awakened. The days of Imperialist domination will soon be over.

Dr. Wu Says China Has all Her Troubles Together

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, in a radio broadcast from Washington, D. C. November 16 said that the unrest in China was one of the first results of five simultaneous revolutions; with the Western nations these experiences came separately but with equal disturbance. China, he said, is at present leaving a medieval age and entering upon her existence as a modern state; the country is experiencing intellectual, economic, social and nationalistic changes, which must have their due repercussions in China as in other lands. "Children usually have the measles, whooping cough and so ou one after another," said Dr. Wu. "China is having all her troubles together."

A $ 200,000 Fund for International Trade College

Edward Hurley, a wellknown American capitalist, has contributed $200,000 to found and erect a college of foreign and domestic commerce at the Notre Dame University, Indiana, for the purpose of furthering world trade. The college will educate young men in courses designed to train specialists in the theory and practice of the international exchange of goods and services.

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Johnson departed this week on a vacation which they will spend in the United States.

R. H. Gregory of the British Cigarette Co, has returned to Shanghai from a visit to the United States.

Dr. J. C. McCracken of St. Luke's Hospital returned to Shanghai this week from a trip to the United States.

Recent Mukden messages stated that twenty German airplanes of most modern type have just arrived there.

A. R. Blinko, of the Traffic Department of the B.A.T., recently returned with his bride from a furlough spent in England.

Yap Echoon, a Chinese merchant from Haiphong, and Miss Chiou Sao Wah of the same city, were married at Hongkong recently.

W. S. Fleming, member of the American bar, has returned to Shanghai from the United States, where he had gone for medical treatment.

Dr. V. Parks Woods, member of the dental firm of Smith, Isenman and Woods, has returned from a vacation spent in the United States.

Mrs. Sem Wong, mother of the famous Chinese film star Anna May Wong, was struck by a motor car and killed in Los Angeles November 11.

Edgar A. Meyerink, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Paul I. Fagan Company, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Kuramatsu Nurai, recently appointed Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, arrived here from Japan November 15 and has assumed the duties of his office.

Wm. Morris, London director of the British-American Tobacco Co., has arrived in Shanghai together with Mrs. Morris. They intend to spend the winter here.

Dr. Tu Ye-ming, head of the Chinese delegation which attended the Centenary Exhibition in Belgium beginning of the month, is returning to China by way of America.

The Dollar Steamship Company has decided to name the first of its new G.$8,000,000 liners *President Hoover* The christening will take place at Newport News Decem ber 9.

D. W. Swift, manager of the Standard Oil Co., at Dairen, has departed for a six months' holiday in the United States accompanied by Mrs. Swift and two children.

Miss A. Viola Smith will address the Association of American University Women at the American Women's Club rooms on Bubbling Well Road on Wednesday, November 26.

Frederick Simpich, a former Far Eastern newspaper orcrespondent, is the author of "The Giant that is New York" in the November issue of *The National Geographic Magazine*.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. C. Swan have returned to Shanghai from a holiday in the United States. Mr. Swan is head of the stock brokerage firm of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz.

The American Consulate General at Shanghai seeks information concerning the where-abouts of Vernon Alberta Whiteley, discharged from the United States Navy on July 3, 1930.

Mrs. James Cushman, visiting member of the Nationa Board of the Y.W.C.A. in America, was the guest of honor at the November meeting of the Chinese Women's Club held at the Mc Tyeire School.

The Realty Investment Co., Fed. Inc., 49 Nanking road, Shanghai is offering for sale ten-dollar par value non-voting shares. Among its properties are the Richmond Apartments, 1574 Avenue Joffre.

Dr. Kiang Kang-Hu, honorary consultant of the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Chinese Studies in McGill University, Canada.

The U. S. Bureau of Customs has revised the import regulations so that the burden of proof will be shifted upon importers to prove that imported products were not made by convict labor. This is aimed at importers of Soviet products.

Millard K. Ryan jr., and Miss Gertrude Kicker, were married in Shanghai November 16 by the United States Commissioner, A. Krisel. Miss Kicker is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kicker, of Milton, Oregon.

S. A. Weissenburger, merchandise manager for the Halle Brothers Department Store, of Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by his wife, were visitors to Shanghai during the week in the course of a tour of the world.

Bargain hunters, and also shoplifters had a "field" day during Monday, November 17, when a "fire" sale was started in a Shanghai department store in Nanking road. The police had to be called in to prevent chaos.

M. Wilden, the new French Minister, presented his credentials at Nanking November 15. He paid a high tribute to General Chiang Kai-shek and other Government leaders for their work in the re-construction of China.

The National Government of China accorded recognition to the new Brazilian Government November 15. The news was conveyed to the new Brazilian Government by Dr. Tai En-tsai, Chinese Minister at Rio de Janeiro.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent a company of body-guards to Tientsin November 15 specially to escort Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang, who accompanied her husband from Mukden to Tientsin several days ago, from there proceeding to Nanking.

The Vatican officiating delegate, Bishop Antonitti and the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Soares, at Peiping have wired from Peiping congratulating the National Govrnmcnt upon its accomplishment of the unification of the country.

The diplomatic representative of Czecho-Slovakia visited Nanking during the week to exchange with the Central Government ratifications of the treaty of amity and commerce recently negotiated between the two countries.

Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, head of the Chinese naval mission which recently toured the world, gave a dinner party to American, British, Japanese, French and Italian naval officers at the Majestic Hotel Shanghai Wednesday evening, November 12.

Judge C. H. Wu of the Comparative Law School of China, opened the discussion at a meeting of the American University Club November 16 at the American Club. He spoke on "Essentials to the Inauguration of a New Era of Law in China."

Press dispatches from Formosa indicate that the revolt of the tribesmen in Central Formosa has practically ended. Handbills were dropped from Japanese army aircraft on the tribesmen's last stronghold urging them to surrender unconditionally.

The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Hugh Dalton has asked the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, to enquire into the circumstances of the dismissal of F. W. W. Valpy, Chief Engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

A Chinese named Chu Kai, a member of the crew of the s.s. *Benarty*, berthed at West India Dock, London, was charged October 28 with importing four six-chambered revolvers and 400 rounds of ammunition, and with being in possession of firearms without a certificate.

F. Oliver, of the Peiping office of *Reuter's*, who has been in England on leave, has returned to China and will be connected with the Shanghai office in future. Mrs. Oliver is returning to China by way of the United States, in the meantime stopping over with friends in San Francisco.

B. Lenox Simpson was buried in the Canton Road cemetery, Tientsin. November 13. At the special request of his family and friends the funeral service was conducted privately, and besides Mrs. Simpson only some 50 of the deceased's most intimate Chinese and foreign friends attended.

R. E. Lunkley, manager of the Otis Elevator Company, together with C. P. Grandgerard, export manager of the Otis Elevator Company of New York, have proceeded to the Philippine Islands to make an inspection of Otis agencies there. They will return to Shanghai in about a month.

Approximately 10,000 miners, employed in the coal mines of Tongshan, Northeastern Hopei, have gone on a strike, according to dispatches from Tientsin. The strike started on November 13 when the mine owners added another hour to the working day. Several disturbances have taken place.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ekins have arrived in Shanghai from Manila, with their young daughter. Mr. Ekins, *United Press* manager in Manila for the past year and a half, has been relieved by Rueul S. Moore of the Honolulu Bureau. Mr. Ekins has taken over the *United Press* Bureau in Shanghai.

Under the leadership of Dr. Hu Shih, Dr. Tsai Yuanpei, Yang Hsien-fu, Yen Kung-cho and other prominent

Chinese, a meeting was held November 16 in Shanghai for the formation in China of a Journalists Society which has for its aim a better understanding with writers of other nationalities both in China and abroad.

E. H. Cressy, of the China Christian Educational Association, has again returned to China and will stay for about four months, after which he expects to go to the United States to complete work that is being carred on for the Council of Higher Education. Mrs. Cressy is studying at the Kennedy School of Missions in Hartford, Conn.

The annual reunion of the University of California will be held in the Empire Room of the Majestic Hotel Saturday, November 22 at 8 p.m. The program will consist of songs, yells, dancing and other stunts. The Alumni of Stanford, Southern California, Pomona and Occidental Universities and Colleges have been invited to join with California in this reunion.

In connection with the present visit to China of the Canadian Trade Commission, the Chinese Overseas Committee have published a lengthy manifesto protesting against the immigration law in Canada discriminating against Chinese. The development of trade between two peoples depends mainly on mutual respect and equal treatment, the manifesto points out.

Captain Robert Dollar, accompanied by his secretary, H. E. Thompson, arrived back in Shanghai during the week from Manila. Captain Dollar joined Mrs. Dollar and his niece, Miss Jessie Proudfoot here, they having preceded him to Shanghai by a week. Captain Dollar reported that there has been a noticeable trade increase of late in the Philippines and South China.

Commander H. C. Davis. U. S. Intelligence Officer at Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, sailed for the United States this week. Mr. Davis will have charge of the Far Eastern Bureau of the U. S. Naval Intelligence service in Washington, D. C. Lieut. T. B. Birtley, formerly stationed in Tokyo, has been appointed Intelligence Officer in Shanghai in succession to Commander Davis.

The Masters of the Bench, Middle Temple, London have ruled with reference to the conviction of the barrister Noel Instone Brewer, by the Hongkong Supreme Court on January 24 on a charge of perjury in connection with the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, that they cannot find any justification for the conviction and do not see their way to take any disciplinary action.

As a result of negotiations between the Heilungkiang provincial authorities and the Japanese on the recent Lungtsintsun incident, in which two Japanese policemen were killed, the matter has been formally settled by the Chinese promising to compensate the survivors of the victims with $10,000. The Japanese demand for future safeguards against a repetition of such incidents has been withdrawn.

Mr. Grace Thompson Seton, who has gained fame as an explorer and geographer, departed from Shanghai for the Philippines end of last week after visiting Shanghai and other parts of China. From the Philippines she will go to Indo-China where she will study the wild tribes and get material for a new book. Mrs. Seton was the guest of Nelson Johnson, American Minister to China, at Nanking last week. Mrs T. V. Soong entertained Mrs. Seton and the cabinet ladies with a bird nest's feast of 50 courses at her home in Shanghai.

Dr. Chen Chang-lok, the new Chinese Consul General at Singapore in a recent interview in the *Malaya Tribune*, said that he sincerely regretted the belief of someBritishers, that the National Government of China formed by the Kuomintang, countenanced subversive activities in any part of the Empire. "The British diplomats in China," he said, "are better informed. They know that the sole aim and object of the National Governmeut in regard to the British is the cementing of the friendships which have already been built up. The main body of the Kuomintang is definitely opposed to anti-British or any anti-foreign extremists."

Mr. Pratap, a leader of the independence movement in India, arrived at Yokohama recently from America. It is reported that his trip to the United States was made for the purpose of interesting American capitalists to invest in Afghanistan, and he is reported to have succeeded in obtaining an understanding with General Motors to secure capital and brains for the development of that country. In Japan, it is learned that Mr. Pratap will make preparations for the convocation of the League of Pan-Asiatic nations conference at Dairen and will make negotiations with the interested parties regarding the mauguration of Turkey-Japan air route.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

New Books of Interets in the Far East

Oriental Art in American Museums

China and Japan in our Museums, by Benjamin March. 121 pages with photographic plates. Published by the University of Chicago Press.

This little work is one of a series of publications which the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations recommends for study. Together with "China and Japan in our University Curricula" it represents the beginnings of a survey of the resources available in North America for studying the multiform relations between Occident and Orient.

To readers in China and Japan it will give an indication of the degree to which American institutions of learning and of popular education recognize the indebtedness of Western culture and civilization to the Far East and endeavor to secure an enlightened appreciation for the importance of its contributions.

In the Preface written by Frederick P. Keppel we read: "When men who desire to understand one another find themselves hampered by political boundaries and all that these imply, and by the strife of tongues, it is well for them to remember that there is one field upon which they can always meet. For centuries it has been pointed out that art knows neither frontiers nor irregular verbs. The old truism has a new significance today, for now the will for understanding between nations and races is no longer confined to individuals here and there, but has become part of the consciousness of thoughtful people throughout the world."

In these words we have the sole reason why the book was written. The greater the barriers created by distance, by contrast in institutional and social life, and by language, the more important is a common basis for the appreciation of beauty as men have tried to express it in all lands and from the earliest days. So the book includes a schedule of the Chinese and Japanese works of art exhibited in forty-three American Museums.

Benjamin March has had to write this book under trying conditions of time. This little work will be of great interest to those living on the American continent and alse to those living on this side of the Pacific.

H.B.C.

Manual of Practical Buddhism

The Buddha's Golden Path. A Manual of Practical Buddhism, based on the Teachings and Practises of the Zen Sect, but interpreted and adapted to meet modern conditions. By Dwight Goddard. Luzac and Co. London, 1930. 210 pages.

The author of this little book, which is attractively bound and printed, publishes a magazine called "Zen" in Thetford, Vermont. He feels that Buddhist teachings "will help our American people to more restraint, more wisdom, more good-will, and more contentment." These facts will suggest the nature of *The Buddha's Golden Path*, which can be recommended as an excellent introduction to Buddhism for any westerner unfamiliar with its teachings but desirous of knowing about them. Buddhism "is not primarily a religion or a philosophy, but is simply a rational and practical way of life." This way, with its "eight stages" is described stage by stage.

A person of whatever faith would be dull of soul not to find beauty and appeal in the invitation of Buddhism to inward ethical culture and selflessness. Professor Babbitt of Harvard and other Humanists have sought to awaken something in the United States of that restraint which characterized the Greek view of life and which they perceive to be found in Buddhism also. Mr. Goddard's little book carries such a purpose with it. In China, with a few exceptions, it is not the young who take up Buddhism as a way of life, but elderly scholars and men of affairs who retire from life's conflict. The Christian or other theist will not find in *The Buddha's Golden Path* a substitute for his faith. In matters of faith and of inward life, as in other things, the reviewer believes, the East of today has more to learn from the West (which received its religion from the East) than it has to give. But a study of teachings which represent the highest spiritual values for a great part of the people of Asia should deepen the life of one who lives in the West or belongs to its civilization.

DONALD ROBERTS.

Shanghai, November 11, 1930.

Sinclair on Mental Telepathy

Mental Radio, by Upton Sinclair; Albert and Charles Boni, New York 1930. 239 pages.

That there is more than coincidence in the working out of experiments in telepathy carried on by the author's wife has given Mr. Sinclair the thesis and material for this book. He gives at great length and with the most minute detail many cases where these experiments, though perhaps seemingly irrelevant to the reader, still to those who took part in them and who knew all the memories of the experimentors, are fraught with more than passing interest.

Mr. Sinclair begs that we will not take the cases by themselves, but as a whole. "If this or that case stood alone, I would not have thought it worth while to write the book. . . If you want to deal fairly with the book, here is what you have to explain. How did it happen that at a certain agreed hour when Bob at Pasadena drew a table-fork, and dated and signed the drawing, Craig in Long Beach wrote: 'See a table-fork; nothing else', and dated and signed her words?. . .Let me assure you, there is no reason in the world why I should take the field on behalf of the doctrine of telepathy—except my conviction that it has been proved."

For some years Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair have been living in an atmosphere of experimentation with this sort of thing, and they are now sure that there is more to it than can be seen on the surface. Their work and their results are stated here and left to the public for what they are worth. All investigators of telepathy will be absorbingly interested in the narrative, which is not in any sense spectacular.

Oct. 20, 1930. G. B. S.

Hallett Abend's Book

Tortured China, by Hallett Abend: Published by Ives Washburn, New York.

Hallett Abend, the author of "Tortured China," is the correspondent for *The New York Times* who m the Chinese National Government attemoted to expel from the country two years ago,on the grounds that his dispatches contained inaccuracies regarding the Nationalist movement and the Nanking Government. Mr. Abend now has evened scores with the Chinese Nationalists by writing a book advocating international military intervention on the familiar grounds that the Chinese are incapable of developing either a unified governmeni or a modern state. As an argument for intervention, Mr. Abend's book is somewhat similar, but inferior to books along the same line by Rodney Gilbert and the Frenchman, Legendre, both of whom argued that the Chinese are inferior to White Nordics,hence should always be kept in a position of inferiority. A singular feature of Abend's book is a chapter attacking the German military advisers of the National Government, the text of which strikes one as peculiar in that it does not follow the style of the other chapters, hence apparently was contributed by some outside interest opposed to the development of a strong national army in China.

While attacking the German military advisers, Mr. Abend is discreetly silent regarding a contract which the British have made to develop the Chinese Navy and a somewhat similar contract with Americans to help the Chinese develop an air-service. Also he is silent about the flock of Japanese military advisers who have been in Manchuria for many years. Why single out the Germans for attack?

J. M.

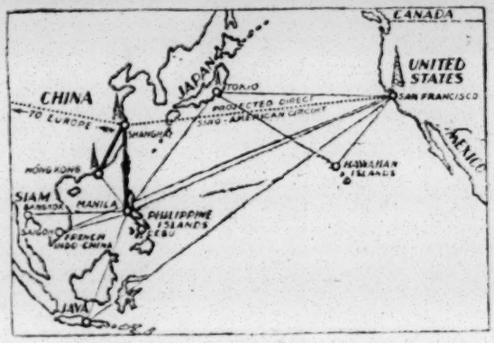
Recent Pamphlets Received

The Chinese Christian Student (New York) in its October issue contains the information that the T'u Shu Chi Ch'eng, a Chinese encyclopedia containing four times as much matter as the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, was the feature of the exhibition of the Chinese Department of Columbia at the University's recent 175th anniversary celebration.

L'Esprit International (the International Mind) published in Paris, in its October issue publishes an article on the political situation in China by Tsen Tsai-ming.

The current number of the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review* (Peking) contains articles as follows: Some Aspects of the Chinese Population Problem; The National Government of the Chinese Republic; Political Aspects of the Japanese Railway Enterprises in Manchuria; and Planning the New Chinese National Capital.

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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Bandit and "Red" Outrages in Various Parts of China

The Apostolic delegation in Peiping, November 17, received a telegram from Bishop Balconi, the Apostolic vicar of Hanchungfu, Shensi, stating that the Catholic mission at Kulpa, Shensi, where there is also a seminary and orphanage, had been entirely pillaged by bandits. The bandits aftewards carried off Fathers Mazzoli and Filia and also a Chinese priest named Tchang.

The French Catholic Missions in Hongkong have received letters from Kian, Kiangsi, stating that Communists with 30,000 rifles, had occupied the town and the ransacked the Sisters' House and the Orphange and kidnapped Sisters LePort, Augustine and Ramos and also Father Purino from whom the demanded twenty thousand dollars ransom. The Reds beheaded the Chinese priest Father Paul Cheng outside the Cathedral and ate his heart; they were angry because the Catholic Mission failed to produce his ransom. Five foreign Sisters and six missionaries are still in the hands of the Reds in the Kian neighborhood. Some foreign Catholic Sisters who had been kidnapped secured their freedom by nursing sick Reds, who forced the Chinese sisters to do cooking and dress as young girls. The "Reds" turned the Cathedral into a "Red" hospital.

According to a message received by the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration Bureau at Peiping November 17 some 700 bandits appeared at Kuantsun station near Pingchichuan on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway that morning at nine clock and made captive some 40 passengers after looting the train from one end to the other. As a result the railway service was suspended.

Basel Missionary Reported to Have Succumbed in Bandit Lair

The Swatow correspondent of the Hongkong *Telegraph* reports that one member of a party of three Germans of the Basel (Switzerland) Mission taken by bandits last year has succumbed to privations while in captivity. It is believed that E. Fischle, the oldest member of the party, is the missionary concerned.

Previous reports stated that Mr. Fischle and his two brother missionaries had sent letters to the Basel Mission stating that they were suffering from malaria and kidney troubles. Enclosed was a note from the bandit chief, "Send us ten thousand dollars or we will send them to Heaven." The original demand was for two million dollars.

Honan Unsafe for Travellers

The Honan provincial authorities have conveyed a message to the British authorities at Hankow that it is not yet safe for foreigners to travel in that province. A notification to this effect has been published in the Hankow papers by the British Consulate General.

Eighteen Spanish Priests Missing

The Spanish Augustinan Mission in Shanghai reports that a total of eighteen of their priests in the interior are missing. Father Fernandez of the Nanchow Mission, who was carried aways by bandits in June, is held by bandits in the mountains, together with two priests of the Columbian Order kidnapped last April.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Assassinate Japanese Premier

The Japanese Premier, Yuko Hamaguchi, was shot in the abdomen at the Tokyo Station on the morning of November 14, by a young man, afterwards identified as Temeo Sagoya, aged 23, a native of Nagasaki prefecture. The gunman was arrested on the spot. The Premier was about to board a train bound for Okayama to observe the annual grand army maneuvers.

An operation was carried out the same afternoon for the purpose of locating the bullet. It was found necessary to remove about a foot of his small intestine, which was perforated in eight places. The operation was sucessfully performed. A second operation to extract the bullet was postponed. A bulletin issued November 17 stated that the Premier was out of danger.

Sagoyi is an ex-convict with two previous convictions for blackmail and assault. At one time a stowaway in a ship bound for Singapore, at other times a seaman, Sagoya has spent the past few years roaming through Manchuria and other parts of the East Asiatic mainland. Finally he joined the Aikokusha—literally, "Patriotic Asscociation".

China's Pressing Narcotic Problem

The publication in London and Shanghai of excerpts from the annual report of the British Government to the League of Nations on the traffic in opium and other narcotics has led to legal measures being undertaken by the National Opium Suppression Committee in Nanking against a certain Dr. E. S. Cheong in Amoy mentioned in the said report in connection with narcotic seizures in British territory.

In the British report it is mentioned that Amoy is apparently a center from which drugs are smuggled into India and elsewhere. Consequently, in the opinion of the National Anti-Opium Association, prompt measures should be taken to straighten ont the matter, in order to absolve China from such a grave indictment. Much as China has suffered from foreign-manufactured narcotics, certainly, she must fully realize the obligation to prevent her ports from being used as smuggling centers and her nationals from engaging in the illicit traffic that affects the welfare of foreign communities. Failure to act in this matter, it is pointed out by the Association to the Chinese authorities, will prejudice China's stand in the matter of dangerous drugs.

The matter was first taken up by the National Anti-Opium Association of China in Shanghai. Further to the British report, numerous reports reached its office in the past year from Amoy regarding Dr. E. S. Cheong's illicit activities, which he engaged in for the past 20 years as a leader of a powerful gang of drug smugglers. The Association made strong representations to the authorities in Nanking demanding that the matter should be relentlessly pursued and the guilty party duly punished upon conviction. Instructions have been recently issued by the National Opium Suppression Committee to the Fukien provincial authorities enjoining the arrest of Dr. E. S. Cheong.

His son Dr. M. L. Cheong, port health officer of Amoy and concurrently physician of Amoy University, a partner in Dr. E. S. Cheong & Son, chemists, the firm alleged to have engaged in the illicit traffic, was arrested, but was later on released on bail.

Chinese Citizens' Anti-Opium Assoication Sends Recommendations to Government

The Chinese Citizens' Anti-Opium Association has submited a number of suggestions for the eradication of the opium evil. The Government has been asked to instruct all provincial officials to take immediate steps to prohibit the planting of the opium poppy in their respective spheres of influence. It is also suggested that the special opium tax in the Wuhan area be abolished and all opium smuggling be prevented along the Yangtsze Valley. The Government is also asked to prohibit the levying of all taxation on opium in the interior provinces. In connection with the importation of drugs from abroad the Association suggests that a ban be placed on all such imports and those which are brought into the country for medicinal purpose should be carefully examined and a permit issued.

The Government is requested to open negotiations over the sale of opium and other drugs in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai with a view to securing the co-operation of the foreign authorities. In connection with the fines imposed for opium smoking, the Association suggests that these be earmarked for use in an anti-opium campaign and for educational purposes.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has asked that special attention should be paid to the subject of narcotics by the Customs authorities with the object of introducing effective measures to prevent the smuggling of opium into China.

Agreement Reached in Preliminary Opium Conference in London

The Preliminary Opium Conference was concluded at Whitehall, London, November 12. The Conference reached a provisional agreement regarding the manufacturing quotas of cocaine to be allotted to the various manufacturing countries. Consideration of the allocation of quotas of morphine and its derivatives will be continued by represenatives of the various Governments concerned with a view to reaching an agreement before the meeting of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations in January. The scheme drawn up by the Conference does not cover Turkey and Japan, both of which reserved their decisions. The United Kingdom, the United States, India and Russia were among the eleven countries represented at the Conference.

Million Dollars Worth of Heroin Seized by Shanghai Customs

Further seizures of heroin were made by the Shanghai Customs November 13. Approximately a million dollars worth of the drug were discovered on board the Italian steamer *Cracovia*. It was packed in cases labelled "dried fruit." Seizures made November 11 on another Italian steamer *Col Di Lana* were dwarfed by this new lot. Both shipments originated in Constantinople. The ship was searched on suspicion at Hongkong but the searchers there were outwitted.

The World's Money Problems

Speaking at a dinner given by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce November 14, Lord D'Abernon declared that the existing trade depression and unemployment throughout the world were due, not to over-production, but to the instability of gold as a standard of value. He said relief must be derived from remedial measures in the management of gold, greater economy in its use and a more intelligent utilization of existing reserves. "The necessary gold," he declared, "can be found to-day in certain bank reserves if intelligent international action is initiated."

Messages from Mexico City state that banking and commercial interests there are worried by the latest slump in the peso and are conferring with Government officials with a view to averting a possible crisis. Silver pesos are selling at 15 per cent below gold pesos. The normal difference is three per cent.

Senator Tasker L. Oddie, of Nevada, has appealed to the Secrety of Commerce to call a domestic silver conference for the purpose of coping with the present business depression. He said that he intends to ask Congress to appropriate an amount sufficient to provide for a currency and general financial research in the Orient, Europe and South America.

Canadian Trade Commission Arrives in China

The Canadion Trade Commission, headed by John M. Imrie, arrived in Shanghai Novmber 16, and was welcomed by Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Conadian Trade Commissioner, and others. Thd members of the Commission were guests of honor at a tiffin give November 17 at the Shanghai Club by the British Chamber of Commerce. A reception was given them by officals of the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce, at 6 Seymour Road. A dinner was given in their honor by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in Honan Road, and they there entertained at tiffin at the Cathay Hotel November 18 by the Pan-Pacifc Association. Following the tiffin, the party boarded the s. s. *Karmala* for Hongkong.

Sino-Japanese Cable Negotiations Continue

The *China Times* learns that all obstacles in connection with the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable line problem have been smoothed out after several unofficial conferences between Messrs. Chwang Chih-Huan and Woo Nan-tsu, Chinese delegates, and Messrs. Shigemitsu and Yoshino, Japanese delegates. They are now waiting for instructions from their superiors.

The Japanese delegates stated that it is quite possible that a draft agreement for the Shanghai Nagasaki cable line would be drawn up and signed as soon as the third meeting has been concluded, and that it would then be an easy matter to settle all the other lines in question,

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ARE SHANGHAI EDITORS SUFFERING FROM "EXTRALITY COMPLEX"?

(*Continued from page 426*)

the "usual requirements of etiquette of his profession." He professed to have discovered the "inner motives" which led Dr. Wang to make his observations and asserted that "they faithfully reflected the expectancy natural to the political atmosphere of Nanking at this moment when the preliminary alarums and excursions of the forthcoming plenary session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee are the source of lively speculation. The prospect too of the visit to the Capital of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, in fulfilment of his desire to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek on the pacification of China, justifies some form of stock-taking by the Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs. Moreover it is understood that, on personal grounds, Dr. Wang finds it convenient at this juncture to ensure recognition of his department's importance."

What nonsense and absurdity!

Of all the editorial comments on Dr. Wang's press interview, that by Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead appearing in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* on November 10 is the only one which seemed to have made an effort to argue on national grounds, although Mr. Woodhead's reason and logic usually fail to convince anybody but himself and people of his mentality. He dwelt at considerable length on the "widespread disorder in different parts of the country" and enumerated the number of missionaries still in the hands of bandits and of vessels which were being fired upon "almost daily" in the Upper Yangtze. Even granting, for argument's sake, that the situation is as bad as Mr. Woodhead would have his readers believe, we are still at a loss to see any connection between this and the abolition of extraterritoriality. Certainly Mr. Woodhead, the ablest of die-hard apologists, is better informed than to fancy, even for a moment, that extraterritoriality will ensure his compatriots in China against bandits and the irregular firing of the Communist bands. In this connection, we would like to recommend the following passage from Mr. Thomas F. Millard's book entitled "China: Where It Is Today and Why" (P. 95) to Mr. Woodhead and his coworkers. It reads:

"One ought to comprehend what extraterritoriality includes. I have often been impressed with the vague understanding of that among foreigners who live in China. After listening for many years to comments of those foreigners on this topic, I think that most of them have little comprehension of what extraterritorial status is and what it actually does for them. They believe it protects them in ways it really does not, and consequently they have apprehensions regarding its abolition which are exaggerated or wholly unjustified.

"In truth, extraterritoriality does little more than guard (in the sense of putting them under the law and administration of their home governments) the persons of foreigners. Presumably it assures them a fair trial if they get into court and humane punishment if they are convicted. Most foreigners feel safer under extraterritoriality because they know something of the laws of their home countries and therefore are less liable to infract them unwittingly or to make mistakes about the legality of business transaction. The foregoing applies to people who try and want to observe the law; the 'shady' elements among foreigners in China sometimes would like to be exempt from home authority, and some go to China to escape it."

After having refuted all that is worth refuting, the writer cannot help wondering why our British friends should be so fussy and so embittered over a little, commonplace statement made by the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Was it really because that they had acquired, as has sometimes been suggested, the so-called "extrality complex" so that every mention of the word "extrality" would cause a flurry among them? If such were the case, there is clear indication that our die-hard friends have at last come to the realization that extraterritoriality must go sooner or later although they are fully determined to fight to the last man before they will give it up. Here is something certainly pathetic. But, as Dr. C. T. Wang has well said, "it will be a wiser course for the few remaining nations to agree to the abolition of extraterritoriality now than to await its natural death a couple of years later—for, then, it will mean nothing to China."

Shanghai, Nov. 17, 1930.

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The
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of China

By Prof. Arthur Gardiner Coons

This valuable work of Professor Coons on China's foreign public debt has just been published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in America and is undoubtedly the latest and the most authentic of its kind. At a time when the consolidation of both domestic and foreign debts is engaging the attention of the whole country, this volume comes in as an indispensable guide. By a special arrangement with the publishers, we have made it possible to obtain a special China Edition of this valuable book at 1/3 off the original price—content and binding being the same. All those who are interested in the Chinese affairs should have one copy on hand.

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Shall We Leave China to Its Fate?

(Literary Digest, Oct. 26)

Should China be abandoned by those who have befriended her in the past?

Is there any use in trying to help a country torn by civil strife, subject to all forms of banditry, endangering the lives of missionaries and often driving them from their posts?

This is the question which *The Reformed Church Messenger* puts to itself.

To desert China now, it thinks, would be the counsel of despair, and *The Messenger* asserts emphatically:

"We simply can not afford to let China alone.

"Never has that great land been more in need of true friendship. Even if the overtures of helpfulness are despised and neglected, they must be offered with greater urgency.

"For one thing, we must not even for a single moment forget the fact of China. It is a tremendous fact, an unescapable reality.

"Within the borders of that country now so racked with travail are approximately one-fourth of all the people in the world.

"Who can doubt the influence which a rapidly developing China will have upon the weal or woe of the world?

"Here, indeed, is a case of Christ or chaos. If a godless philosophy dominates in the building of the new China, it may well spell the doom of mankind."

Millions in China, points out *The Messenger*, are not responsible for the serious political and economic problems now causing so much misery. And, it pleads:

"Most of all, let us think of the children.

"Instead of focusing our attention upon the civil wars, the strife and unrest, the foolish restrictions against the teaching of religion, and the other excesses which are inevitable in the present situation, let us again 'set the child in the midst.'

"All that has happened has meant great suffering to little children. Nor are all the needy children in the immediate war zone. There are many areas in that vast territory where life runs along much as in normal times, but boys and girls are suffering from the congestion of population, the stark poverty, and the ignorance of the simplest rules of health and hygiene. Nothing hinders our helping these children—nothing except the lack of funds.

"Letters recently received by Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, managing director of China Child Welfare, tell of crowded baby clinics, where more mothers and babes line up daily at closing time than the doctors have been able to treat in a day. There is great need for the receiving homes for orphans or abandoned babies. The orphanages where children are being cared for by money raised by China Child Welfare have not been disturbed and the blessed work is going right on.

"No, the situation is not hopeless, either for missionary work or for child-welfare work in China. Let us focus our prayers and thoughts and gifts not on the unfortunate and sanguinary struggles between conflicting forces in that needy land, but rather on the good we can do in helping them now when help is so sorely needed. They must see in us the faithful friends who did not fail them in their time of trouble."

Charles R. Crane Visits China—Departs for the United States

Charles R. Crane, former U. S. Minister to China, after a tour of North China, arrived in Shanghai November 10. Mr. Crane is 72 years of age and has travelled in many parts of the world. He was vice-chairman of the finance commission in Woodrow Wilson's campaign in 1912, and has interested himself in liberal movements in many countries. One of the incidents in his life was a tour through Syria eight years ago. Later a telegram from France announced that he had been sentenced (after his departure) to ten years imprisonment for subversive activities. It later developed that this was not true but that a Syrian, who had been prominent in entertaining Mr. Crane, had received the sentence.

Mr. Crane paid a visit to Nanking November 12. Accompanied by Jabin Hsu, Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, he called on various important leaders of the government and participated in the unveiling ceremony of the statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. During his stay in Nanking, Mr. Crane was the guest of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Mr. Crane has in the meantime departed for the United States.

China and World Trade in Tungsten

(By Martha M. Taylor, in Commerce Reports, October 6)

China, most prolific world source of tungsten for the past several years, and the United States, the largest consumer, both present statistics for the first half of the present year strongly indicative of a declining demand. This trend appears to have started in the second half of 1929, and, so far as demand is indicated by imports into the United States, to have progressed more rapidly during that period than in 1930, but it is still continuing and the conditions apparently responsible for it are not likely to disappear soon. The great stimulus to sales of tungsten early in 1929, which brought total American imports for that year to more than double their previous postwar record, is to some extent responsible for the reaction. Expectation of higher consumer prices and of a restricted supply induced heavy buying. With stocks both in the United States and in China above normal, demand has eased off, and a recession of prices naturally has followed.

So far neither prices nor American imports have declined to nearly what they were before the 1929 rise. The New York price per unit (1 per cent of tungsten content of long ton of ore) advanced from $8.33 in 1923 to $11.23 in 1926. More recently it has been quoted as follows:

New York price of tungsten ore per unit of WO_3

Date	Wolframite	SCHEELITE Western	SCHEELITE Imported
Jan. 1, 1929.....	$12.00	$12.00-$12.50	$12.00-$12.50
July 1, 1929	15.50-16.00	18.50	15-50- 16.00
Jan. 1, 1930.....	15.50	16.50	15.50
July 1, 1930	12.00-12.50	14.00	13.50

Increasing Stocks Accompanied by Lower Imports to the United States

The rise and decline in prices have been accompanied by fluctuations in the stocks of tungsten in bonded warehouses in the United States. The recorded figures for such stocks cover the tungsten content in ores, compounds, and alloys, and stood at 776,933 pounds at the end of December, 1928. Despite the record-breaking imports of the following half year, sales during the period reduced them somewhat to 542,094 pounds in bond at the end of June, 1929. At the close of that year, however, they had risen to 825,767 pounds, and there was a slight additional advance to 842,530 pounds on hand at the end of May, 1930. No later statement has been made, owing to taking of inventory.

United States imports of tungsten ores from various sources of supply during the past three half-year periods are shown in the following table, which covers the tungsten content in imported ores and concentrates:

United States imports of tungsten—WO_3 content in ores and concentrates

SOURCE	Jan.-June, 1929 Quality	Jan.-June, 1929 Value	July-Dec., 1929 Quality	July-Dec., 1929 Value	Jan.-June, 1930 Quality	Jan.-June, 1930 Value
	pounds		*pounds*		*pounds*	
China	2,007,236	$505,385	1,654,223	$ 593,939	1,277,451	$453,308
Hong Kong ...	241,104	58,736	164,988	64,382	398,711	163,042
Australia	99,197	22,957	13,290	5,899	79,395	32,384
British Malaya.	—	—	—	—	112,267	23,698
British India...	—	—	23,296	11,668	5,778	5,435
Germany	21,864	6,003	106,023	53,159	214,336	94,398
United Kingdom	528,014	179,796	178,333	82,127	58,985	28,890
France	6,513	3,079	—	—	—	—
Mozambique ...	—	—	—	—	7,201	2,093
Canada	—	—	—	—	5,774	2,600
Mexico.....	—	—	3,050	4,117	61,668	36,539
Bolivia.....	311,111	107,336	677,033	239,213	165,276	57,287
Peru	116,480	54,600	—	—	496	74
Chile	7,075	1,400	—	—	—	—
Total	3,338,594	939,292	2,820,236	1,054,504	2,387,338	899,748

Effect of Western Demand on Oriental Industry

The imposition of a higher tariff, effective June 18, on foreign tungsten brought into the United States, may further reduce imports, but as the tendency is already downward it is not likely that its effect will be perceptible immediately. A more direct indication of development is in the report from China that exports to the United States during the second quarter of this year were much below those of the first. Rising stocks and falling prices have marked tungsten trade in that country as in America, especially as the European situation has been similar.

As shown in the table, the United States usually obtains more than half its tungsten directly from China, but imports listed as from other sources are apt to be of Chinese origin also. For instance, the Hong Kong stocks are at least partly of Chinese tungsten; in addition, China makes large tungsten shipments regularly to Germany and the United Kingdom, and both these countries, with very small tungsten reserves of their own, contribute largely to the American supply. It is evident, therefore, that a decline in American requirements is likely to affect Chinese sales to other countries, and it is not surprising that recent reports show a falling demand from European buyers. The lowered price in Chinese ports is an inevitable result of the dealers' discovery that their stocks are already high and sales declining. At the end of June, 1930, dealers in China reported the European demand particularly slack.

Other Factors in Chinese Situation

The Chinese situation is of course affected not only by conditions of world demand but also by political uncertainties within the country. Changes of national and provincial administration have interfered with mining operations and still more with transportation of output to ports. The Kiangsi government is reported to be negotiating with groups of Chinese dealers in regard to regranting a monopoly of the tungsten trade of that Province. None of the bidders is prepared to make the advance payment required and the matter, therefore, remains in abeyance. The uncertain tenure of political administral tions has been another reason for this result.

Tungsten exporters in China are quoted as believing that the low level has been reached by local prices, since Chinese production is now being restricted. Production in Kiangsi Province has been reduced to about 300 tons a month; in Hunan it continues at about 79 tons a month, the usual rate. Local exporters have been informed that a pool of German, English, and French buyers has been formed, chiefly for the purpose of preventing a sudden rise in prices on account of competitive buying, which caused a rapid advance of 300 per cent last year.

Variations in Recorded Sources of Tungsten

One of the noticeable developments of recent years has been the appearance of Bolivia as a source of tungsten. In 1928 the United States had no record of tungsten imports from any South American country; in 1929 about a million pounds were bronght from Bolivia direct, and smaller amounts credited to neighboring countries are generally believed to have originated in Bolivia. The first half of the present year, however, showed a decline in receipts from South America even more marked than that in other tungsten imports.

The larger number of sources of American imports recorded in 1930, when the total quantity was being reduced, is a matter of record rather than actual change in derivation. Late in 1929 and early in the present year receipts were shown from British Malaya and British India: it is probable that the former represent Chinese tungsten shipped through Penang and the latter an accumulation of Burmese exports, which may have been actually shipped earlier than indicated. Since the Burmese tungsten ordinarily is a by-product of tin mining, the industry in Burma is naturally more strongly affected by the world price of tin than that of tungsten.

Yokohama Specie Bank President Reviews Trade Conditions

A translation of the speech of K. Kodama, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, made at the ordinary general meeting Wednesday, September, 1930, has been printed in pamphlet form, Mr. Kodama's views are always valuable and his review of events in China is particularly interesting. Speaking of Manchuria, Mr. Kodama noted that imports had suffered a heavy blow through the sharp drop in silver and the consequent inactivity of the Chinese merchants there. As regards North Manchurian produce, its movement over the Southern Line was fairly active in the early part of the period, but gradually returned to normal with the restoration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Consequently, exports from Dairen fell off, while money continued quiet, no fresh demand for funds appearing. During the latter part of the period however, the Dairen exchange market showed great activity as the result of the heavy fall in silver, and as there was an excessive appearance of such inconvertible notes as those of Fengtien and Chili issue, partly due to the decline in silver and partly to the Sino-Russian dispute, Fengtien notes almost lost any qualification as currency, as they fell sharply from 7,000 dollars per 100 yen at the outset to 12,000 dollars towards the close. Such being the case, the usual cornering of produce by the licensed merchants could not be accomplished owing to lack of funds, while provincial finances fell into disorder causing the dislocation of commerce and industry.

中國評論週報

The China Critic

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NOTICE

We beg to call the attention of our readers to two recent changes in the contents of *The Critic*. First, beginning with Vol. III, No. 43, we have added a new column under the title "From Foreign Press," in which are given foreign opinions on Chinese affairs gleaned from western periodical of note. Second, beginning with Vol. III, No. 44, we have enlarged the "Press Comments" column by incorporating materials gathered from some of the more important Chinese periodicals, and have entitled the column, a new "From Chinese Press."

EDITORS

THE CHINA CRITIC

50 Peking Road, Shanghai.

(Tel phone 10976)

India Demands Equality Status

At the sitting of the Round TableConference in London November 17, Sir Tej Buhadur Sapru asserted that India was determined to achieve a status of equality with other members of the Commonwealth. He declared that India's Central Government must be made responsible to the Legislature and he appealed to the Indian Princes "to move forward with a vision of India as a single whole, each part autonomous and absolutely independent within its own borders, but regulated by proper relations with the rest." The speaker declared that no Indian Minister could make a graver blunder than had been made in dealing with the recurrent agitations of the past 25 years. As regards commerce, he said, Indians had no wish to rob Europeans of their capital. They would welcome any suggestions the Europeans might offer to safeguard their rights and interests. He admitted the difficulties in connection with defence, but said the Indians merely asked for the opportunity to train their own men. "By all means," he added, "keep the British Army in the hands of the Viceroy. We, on our part are willing to provide the funds and to agree to statutory charges in respect to the army." He repudiated the suggestion that no British officer would be willing to serve under an Indian fellow subject and said, "there should be no feeling of superiority or inferiority; otherwise India would never be contented."

India Protests Against Imprisonment of Nehru

Demonstrations and hartals (non-cooperative strikes) were resumed in various ports of India during the week as a protest against the sentences of two years imprisonment, with hard labor, which was recently passed on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on charges of sedition, abetting infringement of the salt tax and instigating the non-payment of taxes.

At Bombay on November 16 the police made two charges in which a number of persons were injured and some arrested. The police dispersed a huge procession in New Delhi and made 218 arrests. Fifty persons were injured and and an equal number hurt in conflicts with the police in the Surat district.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was President of the All-India Congress, was re-arrested on October 19 following a speech he made at a meeting in Allahabad. He had been released from prison only a short time previously.

A Maharjah Urges Mutual Trust

An informal meeting of the British-India delegation to the Round Table Conference was held at St. James's Palace November 15. The Maharajah (Gaekwar) of Baroda, speaking at a reception given by the East India Association in honor of the Conference delegates, referred to the abundant hospitality being extended to them in London and expressed his utmost apprection of the Association's unremitting efforts to promote mutual understanding between the elements in Britain and India, whether political, economic or social. The delegates taking part in the Conference, he said, had come from every part of India and represented in all their variety, the manners, customs, races and dialects of India. Yet they were all equally united in a determination to reach an agreemeent securing the best interests of India. This, he believed, was a guarantee of their ultimate success. The safety and the greatness of the British Empire lay in the fact that her people were allowed freedom to develop according to their individual genius. That was India's need and earnest desire. He urged that India should take her place, which was her privilege and her due, as a self-governing unit of the British Commonwealth. Let them, he urged, go forward in a spirt of mutual trust and collaboration, conscious of the greatness of their task.

German Explorers Send Message From Tibet

Arnold Heim and Karl Krejei-Graf, two Germans who are leading the Szechuan-Tibet Expedition, in recent despatches from Tatsienlu, where the expedition has established its headquarters, state that the party will work their way through to Batang. From thence they will proceed to Talifu and then back to Canton by way of Yunnan Province. The expedition has been organized by the Sun Yat-sen University of Canton, with the cooperation of German and Swiss geologists. The plan of campaign, for which Arnold Heim was responsible, was approved some time ago by Dr. Tai Chi-tao in Nanking and by Dr. Chu Chia hua, Governor of Chekiang Province, who is also Vice-president of the Sun Yat-sen University. Among nine members of the expedition are three young Chinese geologists, Lee Cheng-tsan, Hsu Shui-lin, and Ly Yo-tsai.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Easy Business Done 2,137,770
November 17.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Nov. 15	Nov. 17
37⅜	17¾	Adams Express	20	19½
136½	108¼	American Can	116¾	113⅝
101¾	35⅛	American & Foreign Power	39⅝	38¼
79½	47	American Smelting	55¼	51¼
274¼	183½	American Tel. & Tel. ..	191⅞	188
129⅞	102¾	American Tobacco "B" ..	108¼	106¾
124⅞	59	American Water Works ..	68⅛	64
81½	33¾	Anaconda Copper	40⅝	37⅞
33⅜	19	Atlantic Refining	23	22½
122⅜	71¼	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	74
110¼	60	Bethlehem Steel	66¼	62⅞
50½	15½	Borg Warner	17⅜	16⅛
33⅜	8¼	Calumet & Helca	13⅛	10⅞
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	44	43¼
362¾	103¾	Case J. I.	117½	112
43	15	Chrysler	17	16¾
44¼	16⅝	Cities Service, Common ..	21	Mutl.
87	33¼	Columbia Gas & Electric ..	39¾	36⅞
37⅜	10⅝	Columbia Graphaphone ..	11¾	11
20¼	7⅞	Commonwealth Southern ..	10	9⅝
6¼	1⅝	„ „ war.	2¼	2
136⅞	82⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	91⅞	Mutl.
30½	10	Continental Oil	12⅞	12
14⅞	3¾	Curtiss Wright	4⅛	4
145¼	84½	Du Pont de Nemours	94¾	90
255¼	153	Eastman Kodak	171⅛	165¼
117⅜	40⅝	Electric Bond & Share ..	48⅜	45⅝
57⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	32¼	31¾
34⅝	6⅞	General Aviation	8⅜	7¼
95⅝	45¾	General Electric	50⅜	48
61¼	46⅛	General Food	50⅞	50
54¼	32	General Motors	36½	34¾
106⅞	56½	General Railway Signal ..	63	62⅛
47⅞	30¼	Gold Dust	33½	32⅛
58	15½	Goodrich Rubber	21	19
96⅞	37¼	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	48	46
59⅞	12¾	Granby	21¼	20
62⅞	10	Hudson Motors, ...	22½	Unq.
28⅜	3⅝	Indian Refining	4⅛	3⅞
75⅜	53¾	International Cement ..	61⅛	59½
14½	2	International Combu. Eng.	2⅞	2¾
115¾	53¾	International Harvester ..	60⅞	58½
44⅜	16⅝	International Nickel	19¾	18½
77⅜	25½	International Tel. & Tel. ..	30¼	28¼
148⅜	62¾	Johns Manville	68¾	66¾
63¾	24¼	Kemecott Copper	31⅝	29⅛
35⅝	23½	Kreuger & Toll	24¼	23¾
48⅛	19½	Kroger Grocery	21⅛	20⅞
114⅜	80½	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	86½	83⅞
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	57¼	56⅞
28⅛	11	Lorillard (P) Co. com- ..	13⅞	12⅞
44⅞	12	Ludlum Steel	15¾	14
49⅞	16¼	Montgomery Ward	20⅜	19
		National City Bank of N.Y.	112½	108
32	9⅜	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	14½	13
192¾	128¼	New York Central	135¼	131½
107⅛	56½	Pacific Lighting	60¾	59¾
23⅜	7½	Packard Motor Car	9	9⅛
77½	42⅛	Paramount—Publix Corp	46	45½
85⅝	56⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	61	60
16½	6⅝	Pennroad Corporation ..	7⅝	7⅜
44¾	17	Philips Petroleum	20¾	20¼
123¼	67	Public Service of N. Jersey	76¼	73¼
69⅜	14	Radio Corporation	17⅝	16
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	21⅞	21½
58⅝	42⅝	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	45	44⅛
100⅝	45⅞	Sears Roebuck	50¼	47¾
25⅛	8⅜	Shell Union	8⅝	8¾
94⅛	11	Simmons Company	15	14¾
72	45⅛	Southern California Edison	46¼	47
29¼	14¼	Standard Brands	15¼	15⅛
129	66½	Standard Gas & Electric ..	72	69⅞
84⅞	50⅛	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	54⅝	53⅛
40⅜	25⅛	Standard Oil of New York	26¼	26¼
60½	35⅜	Texas Corporation	38½	37
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	52½	51⅞
89¼	44	Timken Roller Bearing ..	48½	46⅛
47⅜	16⅜	Trans America	16⅞	15½
106⅜	55	Union Carbide & Carbon	63	60¾
242¾	176½	Union Pacific Railway ..	191¾	189⅛
99	26¾	United Aircraft & Transp't	27½	27
49⅜	25⅛	United Gas & Improvement	29	28
35	11½	U.S. Rubber	15⅛	13⅞
198¾	140	U.S. Steel	147⅞	144½
143¼	44¾	Vanadium	53¼	51¾
80¼	14⅞	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	18⅛	18⅛
201	96⅛	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	103¾	180⅛
72⅝	51⅜	Woolworth	61½	Mutl.
		Call Money	Unq.	2%

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A Moscow Film that Stirs up Enmity

A recent Berlin message states that the "Blue Express," now being shown at the Mozartsaal, in Berlin, is the latest film produced by the official Soviet Film Company, Sovkino, of Moscow, in the interest of the world revolution. It incites the Chinese to violence against white residents. The action takes place in the "Blue Express" "connecting a Chinese city with the frontier." Glimpses of the various coaches show, in the first class, white people eating, drinking, and dancing, a priest, two women missionaries, and the white "President of a Chinese Province." In the second class are the bourgeoisie, Chinese merchants and students, depicted as sycophants and traitors to their own kin. Huddled together on the hard wooden seats of the third class are the coolies, and in freight-cars herded on the bare floor under the eyes of two white overseers, are Chinese children, sold into slavery, at the foreign-owned cotton mills. The film attains its object vividly, contrasting the rich, powerful, and greedy whites with the downtrodden, underfed Chinese.

Labor Troubles at Nanyang Tobacco Factory in Hongkong

The workers in Nanyang Brothers' factory at Hongkong threatened to strike November 16, demanding better treatment. The Police dispersed the mob which agitated the strike and arrested two women agitators (non-workers), alleged extremists who had come from Canton for the purpose of organizing the strike. Five hundred female workers commenced a "go slow" strike.

H. B. Campbell

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Shanghai.

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The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

November 13, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	103	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	94⅛	6.42
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	70½	9.57
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	80	9.10
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	90	8.58
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	73¾	8.41
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	94⅞	7.49
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103¼	6.19
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	64	10.06
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	95½	5.83
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	52¼	11.73
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	94	6.60
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	37¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	85 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	78	7.72
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	36⅜	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	44⅜	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	34½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	58¼	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	25⅜	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	28½	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	144	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	35	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	15¼	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	53⅞	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	83½	7.48
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	83⅞	7.30
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	100½	5.46
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	81¼	7.98
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	79	8.72
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	80	7.19
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	90	7.00
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	90	6.96

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	71	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	67½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	65½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	48	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	60⅛	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	77½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	34	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	32	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 19th November, 1930.

Exchange rates, generally speaking, this week registered an advance of ⅛d. in sterling all rouud. On the news of the attempted assassination of the Japanese Prime Minister, though happily unsuccessful this was seized upon by the speculators as a pretext to sell, in anticipation of a drop in the Japanese Cross rate; this has not occurred. but the market remained up on its own strength, and absence of offerings of silver abroad, until yesterday when it receded ⅛ all round. It has been a quiet week.

Silver:—On the 13th inst. was 16 $^{9}/_{16}$d. for spot and 16 $^{7}/_{16}$d. forward, with Gold Dollar 35 7/8, and closes to-day at 16 $^{5}/_{16}$d. and 16½d. and G. $35 7/8.

China is reported as having both bought and sold, but in small quantities, and elsewhere no special feature, market quietly steady.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London was 1/7d. on the 13th inst., raised on the 14th to 1/7 1/8d., on the 15th to 1/7¼d., lowered to 1/7⅛d. on the 18th and to 1/7d. to-day.

The market opened on the 13th inst., with Banks selling T/T at 1/7 $^{5}/_{16}$d. and G.$ 18 7/8: Yen 128: 4 m/s Credits 1/7 $^{11}/_{16}$d and G. $39¾: Yen Cross rate 49 5/8d Gold Bar 590.

On the 14th inst a distinctly firmer and rising market, which at the close reached 1/7 3/8d. and G.39¾ for T/T other rates in Comparison, with 4 m/s Credits at 1/7 $^{13}/_{16}$d: and G. $40 $^{1}/_{8}$.

On the 15th inst. no change, but rates steadily maintained; on the 17th inst. again a steady market, and everything all round the same, and as above.

The 18th inst. brought in a distinctly easier tone, and after the opening at 1/7 $^{5}/_{16}$d. and G. $39 $^{1}/_{8}$ the best was $^{1}/_{16}$ and ⅛ lower, which shortly became 1/7 $^{5}/_{16}$ d. and G. $38 $^{7}/_{8}$, the Gold Bar rising to 585.20.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 108,152,000 a decrease of Tls. 711,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 152,030,000 an increase of $ 700,000
Estimated value Tls. 217,613,000 as against Tls. 187,375,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for October	Thursday Nov. 13	Friday Nov. 14	Saturday Nov. 15	Monday Nov. 17	Tuesday Nov. 18	Wed. Nov. 5
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/7.090	1/7	1/7⅛	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7	1/7⅛	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7⅛	1/7
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 $^{1}/_{16}$	1/7 $^{1}/_{16}$	1/7 $^{1}/_{16}$	1/7 $^{1}/_{16}$	1/7 $^{1}/_{16}$	1/7 $^{1}/_{16}$
T/T India	107,040	106½	107⅛	108¼	108¼	107½	106¼
T/T France	984,880	987	985	992	992	985	978
T/T On N.Y. Demand	38,680	38½ 38⅝	38¾ 38¾	39 39	39 39	38¾ 38¾	38½ 38½
T/T Hamburg R. M.		161½	162½	163½	163½	162½	161
T/T H'kong	82,260	82nom.	82nom.	82nom.	82nom.	82nom.	82nom.
Japan	128,470	129¼	128¼	127½	127½	128¼	129
T/T Batavia	95.750	95½	96	96¼	96¼	96	95½
T/T Straits	146.240	146½	145½	144½	144½	145½	146¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. 6 Cred. D/A	1/7.990	1/7⅞	1/8	1/8⅛	1/8⅛	1/8	1/7⅞
m/s ,, D/P	—	1/8	1/8⅛	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8⅛	1/8
4 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/8 240	1/8⅛	1/8¼	1/8⅜	1/8⅜	1/8¼	1/8⅛
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,037,200	102	1025	1030	1030	1025	1020
m/s N.Y.Lc.	40.255	40	40⅛	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	39⅞
m/s ,, Doc.	—	40⅜	40½	40¾	40¼	40½	40¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16 $^{9}/_{16}$	16 $^{11}/_{16}$	16 $^{11}/_{16}$	16¼	16 $^{11}/_{16}$	16 $^{9}/_{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 35 7/8	G.$ 36 1/8	G.$ 36 1/8	G.$ 36 1/4	G. $ 36	G.$ 35 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 588*	Tls. 587 ^{50}	Tls. 577 ^{00}	Tls. 577 ^{00}	Tls. 586 ^{00}	Tls. 584 ^{10}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	113 ^{25}	113 ^{25}	113 ^{25}	113 ^{25}	113 ^{25}	113 ^{25}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72 5375	72.5875	72.60	72.6375	72.625	72.6875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.65
Bank of France rate of discount	2½ %	New York on London	T/T 485 5/8
Londonopen Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 $^{5}/_{16}$ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 $^{5}/_{16}$ %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3 $^{15}/_{16}$
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 $^{7}/_{16}$ %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 $^{31}/_{32}$

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands;

WALES MARU, September 17.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	81,973
Merchantable	,,	529,749
Piling	,,	30,384
Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	31

CORNEVILLE, September 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	184

PRESIDENT TAFT, Sep. 19.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

Asphalt	Pls.	5,367
Canned Fruits	,,	36
Fruits, Dried	,,	18
Macaroni, in bulk	,,	33
Oranges, Fresh	,,	246
Paper, Common Printing	,,	326
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,470
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	6,216
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	95
Canned, Sardines	Doz.	1,500
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	358
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	323
Machines, Knitting	,,	10
Machinery, & Parts of	G.Units	4,536

MIKASA MARU, September 22.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	16,600

TAIPING, September 22.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, T'tao	Bls. 40 Pls.	39
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	60
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	243
Tea Leaf Unfired:		
Hankow, etc.	,,	1,450
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	541
Books, Printed	,,	10
Brassware	,,	125
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	749
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	,,	168
Feathers, Goose	,,	72
Feathers, Duck	,,	252
Nutgalls	,,	1,86
Oil, Wood	,,	11,928
Rhubarb	,,	25
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	385
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	Pcs.	57,000

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Sep 23.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From, U. S. of America.

Copper, Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Cheese	,,	9
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,840
Paper, Chipboard	,,	375
Motor-cars	Pcs.	5
Coffee	Lb.	1,020

WICHITA, September 25.
(Agents: American Pioneer Line.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Cocoons Strippings:		
Shanghai	Bls. 26 Pls.	83.70
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	283
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	524
Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang, and Hankow	,,	3,160
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Bristles, Assorted	,,	250
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	44
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	441
Feathers, Goose	,,	100
Oil, Tea	,,	88
Oil, Wood	,,	1,989

TAKETOYO MARU, Sep. 25.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	586
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	14
Hyson Kiukiang	,,	23
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	37
YoungHyson, Kiukiang	,,	32
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Ichang	,,	27
Antimony, Crude	,,	252
Antimony, Regulus	,,	954
Bristles, Assorted	,,	209
Chinaware, Fine	,,	39
Oil, Wood	,,	11,591
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	9,600
Hats, Hemp	,,	1,499
Skins, Rabbit	,,	35,000

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Sep. 25.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To Japan
Foreign Goods

Artificial Silk Yarn	Pls.	225

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Wild, Chefoo	Bls. 300 Pls.	314.90
White, S'hai	Bls. 141 ,,	138.83
Yellow, T'tao	Bls. 40 ,,	39.70
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 30 Pls.	35.30
Silk, Piece Goods	,,	2,04
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	50
Tea, Green, GunpowderN'po	,,	261
Brassware	,,	83
Chinaware, Fine	,,	32
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	250
Feathers, Duck	,,	50
Hair, Human	,,	60
Woodware	,,	9

HIKAWA MARU, September 26.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Antung	Bls. 100 ,,	114.68
Wild, S'hai	Bls. 1 ,,	1.00
Brassware	,,	22
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	707
Oil, Wood, in bulk	,,	10,895
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	6,000
Hats, Hemp	,,	4,200
Skins, Mole, Untanned	,,	1,900
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	10,000

SOMERVILLE, September 27.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 70 Pls.	68.83
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 45 Pls.	44.36
Bristles	,,	110
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	68
Feathers, Goose	,,	50
Nutgalls	,,	420
Seed, Sesamum	,,	28,560
Wool, Sheep's	,,	99

ARABIA MARU, September 27.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber:		
Fir Piling	Sup.ft.	114,447

From Canada

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	551
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	Pcs.	126
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	144
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	Sup.ft.	490,424

From South America.

Bones, Cattle	Pls.	170
Bones, Cow	,,	699
Quebracho Extract	,,	249

From America

Wattle Bark	Pls.	171
Mimosa Extract	,,	167
Soda Ash	,,	3,360

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Sep. 29.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 600 Pls.	1,063
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Screws	Pls.	86
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	58
Canned Asparagus	,,	17
Canned Fruits, Table	,,	136
Glue	,,	77
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	647
Ink, Printing	,,	166
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	11
Oranges, Fresh	,,	323
Sulphur, Black	,,	396
Bedsteads	Pcs.	40
Machines, Sewing	,,	2
Motor-trucks	,,	1
Skins, Lamb, Plates, Coloured	,,	48
,, ,, HeadPlates,	,, ,,	19
,, ,, Leg ,,	,, ,,	289
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	16
Belts	Doz.	18
Canned Sardines	,,	1,223
Hats	,,	10
Sock and Stockings	,,	52
Lemons	Mille	4
Glass Window, Coloured	Sq.ft.	914
Enamels	Galls.	16
Paints:		
Asphalt	,,	1,200
Unclassed	,,	367
Varnishes	,,	30
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs 265 G.Units	16,500
Infants' Foods	,,	2,102
Machinery	,,	61,459
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	8,330

SHELTON, September 30.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	1,004,577
Logs	,,	333,128

NEVADA, September 30.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber:		
Pine Piling	Sup.ft.	120,112
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	682,165
Clear	,,	58,192
Logs	,,	107,859

NORFOLK MARU, September 1.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	3,739
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	299,920
Merchantable	,,	203,631
Piling	,,	54,742

TAIYO MARU, October 1.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Wild, Dairen	Bls 160 Pls.	170.47
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.41
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	99
Brassware	,,	32
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	Pcs.	20,000

PENRITH CASTLE, October 1.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Tapestry	Yds.	959
Candles	Pls.	6
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	227
Soda, Bicarbonate of	Pls.	420
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,680
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,808
Twine	,,	8
Typewriters	Pcs.	18
Machinery	G.Units	2,741

ARABIA MARU, October 1.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America

Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		
White S'hai	Bls. 35 Pls.	34.55
Yellow, T'tao	Bls. 15 ,,	1,450
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	173
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	18
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	88
Tea, Black:		
Congou Hankow	,,	113
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	30
Skin, Mole, Untanned	Pcs.	900

GOLDEN HIND, October 1.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai	Bls. 35 Pls.	34.48
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 25 Pls.	24.72
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 25 ,,	41.95
Cotton Rags, Old	,,	1,218
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	68
Nutgalls, Plum-shaped	,,	700
Hair, Human	,,	240
Oil, Wood	,,	8,710
Seed, Sesamum	,,	11,760

NORFOLK MARU, October 2.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	Pls.	150
Cotton Rags	,,	1,768
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	,,	21

PRESIDENT TAFT, October 2.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai	Bls. 20 Pls.	19.47
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 16 ,,	51.65
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	18.90
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	285
YoungHyson, Wenchow	,,	69
Chinaware, Fine	,,	4
Soapstoneware	,,	49
Skins, Mole	Pcs.	3,500
Hats, Rush	,,	30,000
Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Linen	Doz.	9,408

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Oct. 3.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Wool & Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.	1,139
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Rails	Pls.	37
Canned Asparagus	,,	87
Canned Fruits	,,	264
Grapes, Fresh	,,	40
Ink, Printing	,,	411
Lead, Red	,,	45
Macaroni, in bulk	,,	13
Milk, Evaporated	,,	86
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,499

GISLA, October 4.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	922
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	1,235
Gum Resin	,,	2,398
Paper, Chipboard	,,	2,515
Paper, Coated	,,	74
Paper, Writing	,,	734
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,265
Motor-truck Chassis	Pcs.	10

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